**INSURANCE.**

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1001

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Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 266— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 11 1929. ONE ANNA

## "INDIA' MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE EMPIRE."

### No Alteration Of Existing Policy.

#### PREMIER ON NEED OF FOSTERING TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Two distinctive features of the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, London, were first ,the fact that most of the speakers had not attended the banquet before and second, most of the members of the Cabinet were wearing simple evening dress instead of the levee dress.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. MacDonald, amidst a great ovation, reviewed Government's efforts to effect an international understanding and paid tributes to Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand and also to the League of Nations whose "frown will soon be more dreaded than a nation's arms." The Premier said he wanted to get Russia to help bring Europe into the unity of peace. He declared that India was perhaps the most important issue before the Empire. The purpose of the Viceroy's recent announcement was in no way to alter the existing policy but to revive the spirit of mutual understanding. He explained that he visited President Hoover because he believed in personal contact. The result was that there would be a Naval Conference in London at which, he ventured to say, the question of freedom of seas would not be raised. He hoped very sincerely that the Dominions Economic Conference could be held as Mr. Mackenzie King wished in Ottawa.

FULLEST CONFIDENCE IN VICEROY.

Referring to India, Mr. MacDonald said that there had been enough discussion and disputation in the speech and writing in the last few days. He felt that the path of wisdom was to say not a word that would revive matters of controversy. Mr. MacDonald continued: "His Majesty's Government have the fullest confidence in Viceroy. The sole purpose underlying the Viceroy's action which has provoked all this discussion was in no way to alter our existing policy or to anticipate the findings of Commission, but to revive and foster that spirit of trust cooperation and mutual understanding which is an essential condition to the attainment of the acknowledged goal.—Reuter.

## MR. BENN SEES THE KING.

—:o:—

### Consultations With Cabinet Members.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The King held consultations with two more members of the Cabinet this morning, thus making the total of members of the Cabinet whom His Majesty has received since his return from Sandringham on Monday, eleven. To-day's visitors to the Palace were Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Herbert Morrison.—Reuter.

## DOLLAR KING HELD TO RANSOM.

—:o:—

### Bandits Play Havoc In China.

#### STEAMER LOOTED AND PASSENGERS ROBBED

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Tientsin.—Mr. Aaron Brenner, partner in the furier firm of Brenner Brothers of Tientsin and New York, has been kidnapped. A ransom of half million dollars is demanded. The kidnappers are believed to be a gang of well-dressed Russians who have recently been operating round Harbin.—Reuter.

**STEAMER LOOTED AND ROBBED.**

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Shanghai.—Steamer Kwangchi, which was crowded with passengers, was captured by pirates who were disguised as passengers, between Changhai and Wenchow on 6th November, looted and released on 8th November. Foreign officers were overpowered and robbed of money and clothing.—Reuter.

**FRANCISCAN FATHER KIDNAPPED.**

—:o:—

LOSDON, Nov. 9.

Hankow.—Brigands professing to be Communists have captured American Franciscan father Ulrich Kreutzen at Weiyuenkow. They are demanding 10,000 dollars as ransom.—Reuter.

**AIRMAIL DELAYED BY 2 DAYS.**

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Postmaster-General announces that homeward Indian airmail which is due on 10th instant will not arrive until 12th owing to conveyance from Alexandria to Athens by steamer.—Reuter.

**INDIAN WEST-BOUND AIR-MAIL REACHES SALONIKA.**

—:o:—

LONDON. Nov. 10.

Salonika.—The Indian "Homeward" airmail has arrived here. It will leave for London on November 11th.—Reuter.

**WORKERS' MEMORIAL FOR MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.**

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 9.

The Workmen of the Sholapur S. & W. Mills held a condolence meeting at 2 p.m. to-day. It was attended by 6,000 workers men and women and resolutions were passed expressing deep sorrow on the untimely death of Sheth Narotam Morarjee. A resolution to have a permanent Memorial on behalf of the workers was also passed.

## BRITISH NOTE TO CHINA.

—:o:—

### Problem Of Extra-Territoriality.

#### 'STATUS QUO' TILL LAW IS REFORMED.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

The British Government have notified the Chinese Government of their willingness to be represented at the meeting to disscuss extra-territorial rights in China to be held on November 19th. The British Government's communication states that in their view the present system should be maintained until the Chinese code of laws approximates to Western standards, and other Governments interested in Chinese extra-territoriality are understood to have made communications of a similar nature.—B. O. W.

**QUEEN OF SPAIN IN ENGLAND.**

—:o:—

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

The Queen of Spain, accompanied by Infanta Beatrice and Infanta Maria Cristina, arrived in London by special train last night. She was met at Victoria by the Queen, Prince of Wales and the Spanish Ambassador.—B. O. W.

*CABINETS COAL COMMITTEE.*

—:o:—

TALKS ON SAFE-GUARDING OF WAGES.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

Further conversations between the Cabinets Coal Committee and the Mining Association and the miners Federation will take place on Tuesday when it is understood the safe-guarding of wages will be the principal subject of discussion.—B. O. W.

## AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH EGYPT.

—:o:—

### Govt's Previous Permission Necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Air Ministry has notified the airmen that permission of the Egyptian Government must be obtained in advance for all flights to and through Egypt.—Reuter.

## SJT. POPATLAL CHUDGAR.

—:o:—

### Arrives In Bombay To-day.

#### SJT. KOTHARI EXTENDS WELCOME.

Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari, Provincial Secretary for Western India States, under the All-India States People Conference, has sent the following message to Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar who lands at Bombay on 11th instant from England after one year's work there on behalf of the States' People:—

"Offer you heartiest welcome on behalf of people of Western India States, whose hearts rejoice to see you returning amidst them, after sustained work in England for one year, as their spokesman. Your services as member, India States Peoples' Delegation to England and after that as their representative in putting public men and party leaders of England, specially leaders of the Labour Party now forming His Majesty's Government in full possession of real internal conditions of States, will always be gratefully remembered by your countrymen of States. Pray now take up work here with the same uncommon zeal, enthusiasm, ability and insight, with which you carried on propaganda in England and on the Continent on behalf of dumb seventy millions of your brethren. It will please you to know that as regards the work here in the year of your absence it can be shown with concrete instances that new life and new spirits are throbbing everywhere throughout Indian India. The Kathiawad Youths Conference under the presidency of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the release of Gondal political prisoners after long inhuman suffering in Gondal Jail, agitation against Jamnagar Ijaras, the latest Wadhwan and Gupta Pravag incidents—all these are indicative of a new life flooding our province. And I believe your work and unflinching devotion to the cause of people has contributed no little to this new awakening. People are eager to invite you to their places to hold public receptions and hear your experiences with a view to shape the future policy of work.

## RECEPTION TO SJT. CHUDGAR.

—:o:—

### Appeal To People To Muster Strong At Alexandra Dock.

Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar, member of the States' Peoples' delegation returns from England to-day at 4 p.m. by the s.s. "Pilsna" at the Alexandra Dock No. 18 after doing yeoman's services in that country in furtherance of the cause of the People of the States. He has roused British public opinion to the seriousness of this problem and counteracted the poisonous propaganda of the hirelings of the Princes.

People of the States resident in Bombay are requested to rise equal to the occasion in honouring their distinguished countryman whose signal services should be fittingly acknowledged by a generous reception on the mole.

We hope the people of the States will not fail to muster strong at No. 18 Alexandra Dock to-day at 3 p.m. for this purpose.

Balvantrai Mehta and Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretaries, Indian States' Peoples' Conference.

(Sd) Keshavlal M. Lagdi, G. B. Trivedi, J. U. Talsania, C. P. Shah and Amritlal D. Sheth, Members of Reception Committee, Kathiawar Prajamandal.

**WHITLEY COMMISSION.**

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Whitley Commission has left for Agra. From there it proceeds to Ajmere, where the B. B. & C. I. Railway officials and employees Unions will be examined.—A. P.

## TRUSTEES OF TEMPLES UNYIELDING.

### "Untouchable" Leaders Decide On Intensive Propaganda.

#### UNPLEASANT SURPRISE AWAITS BOMBAY PEOPLE.

Social Boycott By Sweepers And Scavengers.

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

An unpleasant surprise awaits people in Bombay who imagine that the impending 'Untouchable' Satyagraha is only a matter affecting two sections of Hindus, the orthodox and the reformist. The plan of campaign of the 'Untouchable' leaders has been too comprehensively laid for any resident of the city to play the role of a mere spectator. The Satyagraha Committee will not content itself with a barren demonstration in front of the temples, though it is preparing to make this impressive. The day after the next Ekadeshi, nearly fifty thousand 'untouchables' will march to the Bombay temples and demand admission, with what results may be easily anticipated from the uncompromising replies that the trustees have so far given to the notice served on them by the Satyagraha Committee. The demonstrations will nevertheless continue for two days and if, as is very likely, the trustees are unyielding, the 'untouchables' will enforce a strict 'social boycott' of 'touchables,' including in this term not only caste Hindus but members of other communities also. Bhangis, Mochis, sweepers and other workers including those employed by the Bombay Corporation will declare a strike until their right to enter and worship in the temples is established. An intensive propaganda is being carried on by the Satyagraha Committee to make the strike complete.

FURTHER REPLIES FROM TRUSTEES.

The latest batch of replies from the trustees has only strengthened the Committee's resolve to use the weapon of social boycott. Three more replies received from the solicitors of the Mahalakshmi Temple, the Mumbadevi Temple and Babulnath Temple state that the trustees are administering the affairs of the temples according to schemes drawn up by the High Court and that these schemes expressly exclude 'untouchables' from the temple precincts.—A.P.

## IN THE LAND OF THE "FREE"

### Negro Hounded Out Of 30 London Hotels.

#### "JOHN BULL" AFRAID OF REPERCUSSION ON INDIA.

The following para reproduced from "John Bull", London, (from it's Candid Communications page) speaks for itself:—

Lord Desborough, Chairman, Hotels and Restaurants Association.

My Lord,—I am amazed to learn that a distinguished American negro who is on a visit to this country has been refused admission to more than thirty London hotels.

That this should occur in the metropolis of an Empire embracing millions of coloured people is a matter for grave concern.

Many of our big hotels are largely staffed with dagoes and other aliens. There can be no possible excuse for allowing such persons to enforce a ban which affects some of the most loyal and valued subjects of the King-Emperor.

Nor will Indian agitators fail to make capital from this incident, and proclaim that London hates a "coloured" skin.

See to it that this disgraceful state of affairs is speedily remedied.

JOHN BULL.

VICEROY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

**Working Committee of All-India Muslim Conference's Welcome.**

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference attended among others by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Mouvi Mohamed Yakub and Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi passed the following resolution relating to the Viceroy's announcement: "The Committee in welcoming the announcement made by the Viceroy desire to place on record their appreciation of his earnest endeavour and statesmanship which have promoted him to clear the way for India's freedom. Mussalmans of India yield to none in their desire for freedom of their Motherland and trust the announcement indicates that the proposed Conference is intended to obtain the willing cooperation of British India and Indian States with Great Britain for framing an agreed constitution for securing for free India, equal partnership with other members of the Empire.

In the opinion of the Committee, the success of the Conference will wholly depend upon the selected representatives of different communities, parties and interests vitally concerned in the matter and Mussalmans trust they will be adequately and effectively represented by people commanding the confidence of the community and that no community or interest will be allowed to dominate over others, although there is no clear indication in the announcement in this regard. The Working Committee presume, nevertheless that Government fully appreciates the need of adequate and effective safeguards for the Mussalmans as well as other interests concerned which will be provided in the Constitution."—A. P.

## LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

—:o:—

### Large Crowds Watch Annual Pageant.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

Large crowds gathered in London streets to-day to watch the annual pageant of the Lord Mayor's Show. Sir William Waterlow, who was publicly admitted to the office of Lord Mayor at the Guildhall yesterday, is prominently identified with the printing industry, and when he reached Ludgate Circus in his State chariot, was presented with a casket and address from the Federation of Master Printers. The procession included twenty bands.—B. O. W.

**LORD GOSCHEN IN ENGLAND.**

—:o:—

SAYS PRESENT POSITIION IN INDIA IS DELICATE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Lord Goschen was welcomed by a ghard of honour from the Fourth Battalion (Territorial) of Buffs of which he is Honorary Colonel on his arrival at Folkestone. After inspection, he proceeded to London accompanied by Viscountess Goschen and Sir George and Lady Schuster where he was met at Victoria Station by the members of the India Council, the representative of the High Commissioner for India, Lord Inchcape, Sir Harcourt Butler and distinguished Indians in London.

Interviewed by Reuter Lord Goschen said that the political position was a very delicate one. He was unable to comment on recent events in India especially as he had been out of full touch with the situation for the past few weeks while he was travelling. He had no future plans but he was looking forward to a holiday.—Reuter.

## JAYAKAR—ANEY CONTROVERSY.

### Mr. Kelkar Deplores The Wordy Warfare.

POONA, Nov. 10.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has issued the following statement:—

"I feel extremely grieved over the unexpected exchange of unpleasant public pronouncements between my friends Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Aney. As between the two, I feel inclined to sympathise with Mr. Jayakar, but in this sense only, that no harm would have been caused to the Responsive Co-operation Party or the Nationalist Party or its individual members, if Mr. Aney had not issued his present statement and rubbed his difference of opinion into Mr. Jayakar, in a manner which is not usual with Mr. Aney. I agree with Mr. Jayakar that if the Nationalist Party had met to issue a statement of its own on the Viceroy's declaration it might have conceivably been drafted in somewhat different terms from those of the statement issued at Delhi, and intended to be an All-Party statement as far as possible. And what is true of the Nationalist Party would certainly be true of any other party or group. And yet in the quest for a larger and always a larger unity, which is essential in the political circumstances of our country, do we not make a common cause with others and sign statements, though their wording is not 100 per cent what we ourselves would have liked most, or what we would have ourselves drafted? Sometimes it is the collective wisdom to which we bow and sometimes the wording of the drafts happens to be what it is simply because it is left, out of respect, to be prepared by senior members or even sometimes because, some other people have a knack of being more insistent or headstrong than we may be.

TEXTUAL REFINEMENT.

To yield in the tiring game of textual refinement is, therefore, not always a very serious offence, provided the main purport of a draft is clearly stated. Has not Mrs. Naidu, again, done the feat of actually signing two statements without evident reproach from any of the parties? The fact is that spontaneously, like sparks flying from an anvil under the blow of the hammer, were opinions expressed by responsible men on the Declaration within a few hours of its issue. Then, again, Mr. Jayakar does not appear to have refused to sign a statement drafted by the Responsive Co-operation Party or even the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly at a formal meeting. As seems to be the case with Mr. Jayakar, I too was not informed of the actual resolution of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party, before I was asked by Pandit Motilal Nehru by wire to sign the Delhi Statement. And I signed it, because I fancied that I saw in it something like a pronouncement by those parties who constituted the All-Parties' Conference and blessed the Nehru Report. My point is that I signed that statement without any knowledge of what the Executive Committee of my Party had done, as I saw the signatures of both my friends Mr. Aney and Dr. Moonje. I feel, therefore, inclined to put it to Mr. Aney that he might have spared our friend Mr. Jayakar, the harsh touch which must have injured his fine sensitive grain.

MR. JAYAKAR'S MISTAKE.

On the other hand, let me tell Mr. Jayakar that he is not right in supposing that Mr. Aney is trying to score a point against him to avenge himself on Mr. Jayakar for the attitude taken by him over the Sarda Bill. The Sarda Bill was never made a party question, and we all spoke and voted just as we liked in the best of humour, sitting side by side. Further I know both Mr. Aney and Mr Jayakar too well to suppose that any of them can harbour a secret grudge against another over any difference of opinion on any public question. The cordiality and friendliness among the four of us of the Responsive Co-operation Party was, if I may so put it, an object of admiration for all observers in the Assembly.

In conclusion, I would appeal to Mr. Jayakar to take no hasty step or action in relation to either the Responsive Co-operation Party or the Nationalist Party over this matter, as no substantial developments are expected till we meet again at Delhi for the winter session of the Assembly, or even earlier. The differences of opinion over the declaration are not material. In fact they are mostly matters of accent and stress on words here and there. He would be a bold man who would say that even Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi are not anxious to take up this present exceptional occasion and deal with it in a broad spirit and with enlightened diplomacy.

NOT SCORING TACTICAL ADVANTAGE.

I can assure Mr. Jayakar that his view of his own supposed "low vitality" is not correct. He has gone strong in the Assembly, and has never failed to appeal to the imagination as well as the intellect of that body. Also I can confidently say that nothing must be farther from Mr. Aney's mind than to score a tactical advantage over Mr. Jayakar, because his mind is always absolutely free from petty personal considerations."—A. P.

## BHARATPUR PRINCES.

—:o:—

### Proposed Departure For Europe.

#### JAT MAHASABHA'S PROTEST TO VICEROY.

AGRA, Nov. 10.

The following telegram has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Secretary All-India Jat Mahasabha, Agra:—

Considering the pathetic plight of the young Royal children of Bharatpur, the Working Committee of the Jat Sabha are very much disturbed on hearing the latest Bharatpur news regarding the departure of His Highness and his little brothers to Europe under the following circumstances:—(1) according to age-long custom, based on religion, strict mourning is observed in the whole family at least for one whole year, and travelling to distant places from home is forbidden. (2) These children who are born and bred in the tropics and who have hardly left their mother's side will have to face a severe European winter at once. (3) The man who is going with them as guardian is a complete stranger to them. Due to the above circumstances, we earnestly hope His Excellency will make a full and adequate arrangement before consent is given for their departure from India. We thought our duty of informing His Excellency the above facts, because we fear great unrest and agitation will prevail in the entire Jat community, if the Princes leave under the present programme.

**FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL**

# RAW COTTON SITUATION.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL INFULENCE OF WALL STREET WEAKNESS.

### Less Inducement To Buy Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

AMERICANS.

Notwithstanding sharp decline in prices during the greater part of the week under review, there has been no fundamental change in the cotton situation state Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. in the weekly report. The considerable volume of liquidation and professional short selling which the market was called upon to absorb must be attributed almost entirely to the psychological influence of weakness in Wall Street and of the resultant weakness shown by commodities markets.

Cotton, in common with many other commodities had shown no indication of inflation. Recently market was healthier with a declining trend of daily hedge selling. The world's consumption of American cotton is keeping in close line with the past season. Weather developments were normal showing little change in the crop outlook.

To-day one more Bureau report on the probable production of American Cotton will be issued at Washington. As usual various private crop estimates are issued which range from 14,472,000 to 15,200,000 bales. The average estimate is inclined for a figure of 15,078,000 bales, which remains well discounted at the present level of prices. A crop of 15 million bales was a necessity and the realisation of this size has no bearish aspect as the total supply shows no important change than what it was a year ago.

The New York Stock Exchange passed through a period of unprecedented wild speculation and any moment a clash was expected. Various attempts were made to check speculative activities among which restriction of credit and high rates of interests, particularly had unfavourable effect on general commodities. At last the long expected crisis came with enormous unloadings of shares and rapidly diminishing values. Several Banks' help and Govern ment utterances to save the situation from dramatic collapse of prices proved of little value. The selling extended to commodities markets and longs were caught unaware. Heavy liquidations of speculative purchases and pro fessional selling proved burdonsome in cotton and in such periods cotton goes in strong hands as few have the boldness to absorb offerings, particularly in moments of demoralised state of affairs. However, a patient study of the following tables will prove that prices of cotton as they are to-day are low.

| | Carryover. | Crop. | Total Supply. | Average price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 6,094,000 | 11,326,000 | 17,420,000 | 38.29 |
| 1920 | 5,216,000 | 13,271,000 | 18,487,000 | 17.89 |
| 1921 | 8,699,000 | 7,978,000 | 16,677,000 | 18.92 |
| 1922 | 4,547,000 | 9,729,000 | 14,276,000 | 26.30 |
| 1923 | 2,396,000 | 10,171,000 | 12,567,000 | 31.11 |
| 1924 | 2,089,000 | 13,639,000 | 15,728,000 | 24.74 |
| 1925 | 2,826,000 | 16,123,000 | 18,949,000 | 20.53 |
| 1926 | 5,378,000 | 17,755,000 | 23,133,000 | 15.15 |
| 1927 | 7,012,000 | 12,783,000 | 19,795,000 | 20.42 |
| 1928 | 5,078,000 | 14,269,000 | 19,347,000 | 18.54 |
| 1929 | 4,478,000 | | | |

BOMBAY.

While following the decline in American cotton prices, the local market exhibited poor tone. Except some short covering, there was marked absence of buying and operators have adopted a cautionary attitude to keep small open interest. There was considerable liquidation and the general situation indicates a squared up market.

Our crop is estimated to be of the same size as it was last year; but higher rates of money and contraction of paper currency are likely to disturb the general situation during the marketing period. Indian mills have sold ahead fair quantity of cloth and are likely to operate at good speed. Export demand is moderate and activities of Lancashire to compete Japan will have important bearing on our trade. Long stapled cotton which is selling at a comparatively cheap rates will soon find in its consuming establishments.

As to the future course of prices we will confine our remarks with saying that although there is less inducement to buy cotton, prices are low enough.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 17.27—.10 |
| January | 17.40—.09 |
| March | 17.68—.10 |
| May | 17.95—.13 |
| July | 18.07—.11 |
| Middling Spot | 17.50—.10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 17.25—.05 |
| January | 17.37—.07 |
| Middling Spot | 17.10—.05 |

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 56.000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | Nil |

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 487.25 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 9. Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| November | | 9.24+.03 |
| December | | 9.27+.03 |
| January | 9.36 | 9.31+.03 |
| February | | 9.34+.04 |
| March | 9.45 | 9.41+.03 |
| April | | 9.42+.03 |
| May | 9.45 | 0.59+.03 |
| June | | 9.50 : &03 |
| July | 9.57 | 9.54+.03 |
| August | | 9.54+.04 |
| September | | 9.54+.05 |
| October | 9.57 | 9.54+.05 |
| November | | 9.54+.05 |
| January, 1931 | | 9.54+.05 |
| Middling Spot | | 9.59+.03 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 9. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 500 |

INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 9. |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 5.55+.05 |
| Scinde, Fine | 5.80+.05 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 6.05+.05 |
| Bengal, Good | 5.30+.05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 5.55+.05 |
| Bengal, Fine | 5.80+.05 |
| Oomra, Good | 6.45+.05 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 6.75+.05 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.05—.05 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 7.40—.20 |
| Broach, Fine d | 7.65—.20 |
| Broach, Superfine | 7.90—.20 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Nov. 9. |
|---|---|
| November | 14.27+.17 |
| January | 14.18+.03 |
| March | 14.38+.01 |
| May | 14.62 Unchanged |
| July | 14.87 " |
| November | 14.96 " |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 14.95+.05 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 9.

Silver—Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 22-9/16 |
| Forward | 22-13/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Day Market Loans | 5 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 5-23/32 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 5-23/32 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 6-1/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 6-3/4 p.c. |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.39 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.03-1/2 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.87 |
| T T Madrid on London | 34.65 |
| T T Milan on London | 93.14 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.17 |
| T T Paris on London | 123.88 |
| T T London on Pargue | 164.68 |

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotonseed, Bombay, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. | £8/0/0 |
| Castorseed, Bombay, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. | £16/15/0 |
| Rapeseed, Toria, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. | £18/12/6 |

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Calcutta, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. | £23/5/0 |
| Linseed, Calcutta, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Apl/May | £20/15/0 |
| Linssed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. | |
| S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. | £19/7/6 |
| Linseed, Bombay, ton. | |
| S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. | £23/10/0 |

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed. 1b., Spot | 8-3/16 Sellers. |

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Dec. | 40/3 |
| Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid Jan/April | 39/ |

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot | 12 |

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. | Cargoes. |
| S'ment Sellers Dec. | 41/9 |
| Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. | Cargoes. |
| S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. | 41/6 |
| Wheat, South Australian, | Parcels. |
| Afloat Sellers | 43/6 |
| Wheat, Choice White Karachi, | Parcels. Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta. | |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 11/9 |
| Jan/March per cwt | 12/ |
| C. & F. Bombay. | |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 11/10-1/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi. | |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 11/10-3/4 |

## THE PILGRIIMS' GUIDE.

—:o:—

Brahmasri Krishna Vadhyar, Hanumanghat, Benares City, is engaged in the work of publishing a book containing full information about all places of pilgrimage and interest in India. To make the work a complete success and thoroughly informative, he requests the public to send him any information pertaining to the subject.

## JUTE FUTURES MARKET.

—:o:—

### Reduction Of Risks.

Mr. R. J. Udani writes in the "Financial Times" of London:—

Sir,—I was interested to read a letter on the jute futures market in "The Financial Times" of 19th October. The time has now come for the various trade organisations in London not only to revise rules and regulations and to adopt some sort of method, as suggested by Mr. Banthyia in his letter, but to see that the enormous risk which is at present carried on by various brokers and merchants is limited to a minimum, and this can only be done by adopting the policy at present in force in the cotton. sugar, coffee, metals, silks, etc., trades.

If such a policy is not adopted, then sooner or later there is bound to be trouble, and as such it is in the interests of everyone concerned to see that proper steps are taken not only to safeguard their own interests, but to safeguard the interests of the trade at large.

At present, in the jute and seeds trade, many merchants and or brokers are selling forward ahead, say January-February or May-June shipment: each contract is treated separately, and no margin is called for or accounts settled until the contracts have been fulfilled; that is to say, that sellers as well as buyers are not only taking a risk of the market fluctuations, but they do not know whether the particular contract would be fulfilled in time or not: this system gives an irresponsible speculator a chance to manipulate the market to any extent without taking any risk, provided he finds buyers and or sellers, and in the event of his going bankrupt he would create chaos in the market; on the other hand, if there were a futures market, he would be called upon to pay up the difference on every settlement day and thus would be prevented from doing much harm to the trade. This would also prevent shippers from selling direct to buyers on the Continent and thus bring back the business which once belonged to the London market.

It would be necessary for authorities concerned to see that shippers, who are largely interested in the trade, are admitted as members of the various associations. Mr. Banthyia has clearly stated the advantages of such a market to growers, middlemen, shippers and brokers.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

| Name of Company. | Latest Prices. Bombay, Nov. 6. £ |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) | 100 10 0 |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | 93 0 0 |
| Attock Oil Co., Ltd. | 2 11 3 |
| Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45) | 95 10 0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd | 0 17 0 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | 0 16 0 |
| Canadian Eagle Oil Co. | 0 11 3 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 6 5 0 |
| French 5 p.c. Rentes | 20 15 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | 126 10 0 |
| Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. | 1 4 0 |
| India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock | 68 0 0 |
| India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55) | 87 0 0 |
| India 3 p. c. Sterling Stock | 58 10 0 |
| Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) | 0 2 6 |
| Mexican Eagle Oil Co. | 0 17 9 |
| Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. | 0 1 9 |
| Nitrate Rail (Ordy.) | 6 2 6 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. | 7 15 0 |
| Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. | 0 0 9 |
| Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs. | 73 0 0 |
| Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) | 192 0 0 |
| Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock | 99 0 0 |
| Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48) | 99 0 0 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47) | 100 10 0 |

Remarks:—*War Loan ex-dividend.

## CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

| Name of Company. | Bombay, Nov. 4. Latest Prices. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 20 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 10 |
| Ceylon Planters | 25 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 47 |
| Clunes Estates | 22 |
| Cochin Rubber | 35 |
| Ella Tea | 170 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 32 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 36-8 |
| Frocester Estates | 57-8 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 10 |
| Honiton Rubber | 6 |
| Horawala Rubber | 45 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 20 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub. | 11 |
| Jebong Rubber | 15 |
| Kalutara Company | 34 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 14 |
| Kelani Valley Rub. | 25 |
| Langat River | 21 |
| Lanka Rubber | 60 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 185 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 54 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 21 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 40 |
| Narangoda Rubber | 25 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 37-8 |
| North-Western Rub. | 18 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 21 |
| Rubber Growers' | 32 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 165 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 40 |
| Torrington Tea | 24 |
| Udabage Tea | 65 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 19 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 10 |
| Vogan Tea | 38 |
| Warriapolla Estate | 26 |

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.45-1/2 Cents.

## MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.).

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80/; China Clay, bazaar quality Rs. 70/.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 10; Epsom Salt Rs. 5-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 9-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-14-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India brand Rs. 11-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Indian brand Rs. 12-7-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 5/; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching powder, Electro (German), small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) small packing Rs. 8-14-0; Sodium Sulphide (German) large packing Rs. 7-14-0; Bichromate of Potash. small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-2-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid 4Rs. 0-7-3; Formal de hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

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FRENCH CHALK
is used
for
BLEACHING & SIZING
PAPER MANUFACTURE
SOAP MANUFACTURE
PAINT MANUFACTURE
&
SEVERAL OTHER
MANUFACTURES
ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS
from
C. MACDONALD & Co.
BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

## CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

| Name of Company. | Latest Prices Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 20 |
| Cavunal Rubber and Tea | 10 |
| Ceylon Planters | 25 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 45 |
| Clunes Estates | 22 |
| Cochin Rubber | 34 |
| Ella Tea | 170 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 32 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 36-8 |
| Frocester Estates | 57-8 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 10 |
| Honiton Rubber | 6 |
| Horawala Rubber | 45 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 20 |
| Jambulande Tea and Rubber | 10-8 |
| Jebong Rubber | 14 |
| Kalutara Company | 33 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 13 |
| Kelani Valley Rubber | 25 |
| Langat River | 20 |
| Lanka Rubber | 60 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 185 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 54 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 21 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 40 |
| Narangoda Rubber | 25 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 37 |
| North-Western Rubber | 17-8 |
| Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber | 21 |
| Rubber Growers' | 31 |
| Saffragam Tea and Rubber | 180 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 40 |
| Torrington Tea | 24 |
| Udabage Tea | 65 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 19 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 10 |
| Vogan Tea | 38 |
| Warriapolla Estate | 26 |

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.45-1/2 cents.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes) £100-10.

Assam-Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £93.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., £2-11-3.

Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935-45) £92-15*.

Burma Corporation, Ltd., £0-17.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £0-16.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-10-9.

Eastern Bank, Ltd., £6-5.

French 5 per cent. Rentes £21.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £126.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-3-6.

India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock £66.

India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £85.

India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock £56.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-2-3.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-17.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-9.

Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £5-15*.

P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., £7-15.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-0-9.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debs. £73.

Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) £191.

Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock) £99.

Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1934-48) £100.

War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47) £99-15.

Remarks: *Australian Loan and Nitrate Rly. ex-dividend.

## BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

(The East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Receipts for week ending 7th November:—

| | 1929 Bales | 1928 Bales |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 11653 | 6789 |
| Oomras | 10158 | 12808 |
| Dholleras | 1155 | 894 |
| Broach | 596 | 103 |
| Southerns | 1342 | 1215 |
| Persians | 44 | .... |
| Americans | .... | .... |
| Egyptians | .... | 96 |
| E. Africans | 2123 | 1448 |
| Other Sorts | .... | .... |
| Total | 27071 | 23353 |

Exports for week ending 7th November.—

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 2858 |
| Continent | 12030 |
| China | 500 |
| Japan | 10310 |
| Coast Ports | .... |
| Total | 25698 |

Afloat in Harbour:

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 4312 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | 5890 |
| Total | 10202 |

Receipts from 1st September to 7th November:—

| 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|
| 157494 | 102120 |

Exports from 1st September to 7th November:—

| | 1929 | 1928 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 10002 | 4495 |
| Continent | 126086 | 121602 |
| China | 10455 | 40492 |
| Japan | 123083 | 172361 |
| Coast Ports | 2856 | 4401 |
| U. S. A. | 5700 | 1080 |
| Total | 277982 | 344431 |

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail, 1st September to 7th November, 1929 | 17,933 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 7th November, 1929 | 152,639 |
| Same period last year | 39,152 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th November, 1929 | 592,921 |
| Same time last year | 669,251 |

SHAW FRIEND
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, ABOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL
ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
As. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAJHA, E.I.R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

## MAILS & EXPRESS TRAINS.

—:o:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

—:o:—

| Trains. | Arrivals. H. M. |
|---|---|
| Delhi an dAllahabad Mail | III |
| Class Express | 5-30 |
| Lahore Express | 5.00 |
| Madras Mail | 6.15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7-00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) | 8-30 |
| Poona Mail | 10-55 |
| Poona Express | 12-30 |
| Nagpur Express | 14-30 |
| Punjab Mail | 15.00 |
| Poona Express | 19-15 |
| Madras Express | 21-10 |
| | Departures. H. M. |
| Poona Express | 7-45 |
| Madras Express | 8-15 |
| Poona Express | 14-00 |
| Punjab Mail | 15-15 |
| Poona Mail | 15-30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 16-00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) | 21-30 |
| Lahore Express | 22-00 |
| Madras Mail | 22-30 |
| Nagpur Express | 23-00 |
| Delhi and Allahabad Mail Class Express | III 23-30 |

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT COLABA.

| | H. M. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail | 8-35 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7- 02 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 8- 05 |
| Bombay-Punjab Express | 6-20 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19-35* |

*Terminates at Church Gate.

DEPARTURES FROM COLABA.

| | H. M. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail | 13-00 |
| Bombay-Punjab Express | 16-30 |
| Gujarat Mail | 20-45 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 21- 5 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7-25 |

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Fridays only for outward bound passengers) departure 12-30 hours.

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## SHIPPING.

### P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | ALL | |
| | | VESSELS | |
| 16 Nov. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 23 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 30 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 7 Dec. | Naldera x .. | | 16,068 |
| 14 „ | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,649 |
| 21 „ | Rawalpindi* | NOW SAIL | 16,611 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 1930 | | | |
| 4 Jan. | Narkunda x . | | 16,572 |
| 11 „ | Ranpura .. | | 10,602 |
| 18 „ | Rajputana* .. | DIRECT | 16,568 |
| 25 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 8 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 „ | Mantua* .. | FROM | 10,946 |
| 22 „ | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 8 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 15 „ | Razmak@ .. | BOMBAY | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 12 „ | Rawalpindi* | WITHOUT | 16,619 |
| 17 „ | Morea(Extra). | | 10,946 |
| 19 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 25 „ | Malwa* .. | | 11,000 |
| 26 „ | Narkunda* .. | | 16,572 |
| | | TRAN- | |
| 3 May. | Viceroy of India .. | SHIPMENT | 19,648 |
| 10 „ | Rajputana* .. | | 16,568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | AT | 11,518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 14 „ | Comorin .. | ADEN | 15,132 |
| 21 „ | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 28 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,857 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

**With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.**

| Date about | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 28th Nov. .. | Dumana | — | 8,427 |
| 19th Dec. .. | Dumala | — | 8,422 |
| 1930 | | | |
| 3rd Apr .. | Dumana | — | 8,427 |
| 24th „ .. | Dumala | — | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth. A | £64 | £112 |
| B | £60 | £105 |
| C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1929. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Nov. | Rajputana .. | Colombo, | Straits China & Japan, |
| 6th Dec. | Mooltan .. | Australia. | |
| 20th „ | Mantua .. | Colombo, | Straits China & Japan. |
| 1930 | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Maloja .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 17th „ | Macedonia. | Colombo, | Straits China & Japan. |
| 31st „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi.. | Colombo, | Straits China & Japan |
| 28th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 9th May | Ranpura .. | Colombo, | Straits, China & Japan |
| 23rd „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and | Australia. |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, | Straits, China & Japan |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .. .. | £74 |
| To Adelaide .. .. | £76 |
| To Melbourne .. .. | £78 |
| To Sydney .. .. | £80 |
| To Brisbane .. .. | £82 |
| To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1929 about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Nov. | Ellora .. | Mombassa & Zanzibar via Porebunder |
| 11th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi, |
| 13th Nov. | Bandra .. | Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 15th „ | Vasna .. | Busrah via Karachi |
| 16th Nov | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi. |
| 20th „ | Khandalla. | East & South Africa. |

**REDUCED FARES.**

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Awa Maru .. | 8023 | 2 Nov | 14 Nov. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | .. .. | @13Nov |
| aNagato Maru .. | 6901 | 15 Nov. | 27 Nov. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | .. .. | @27 „ |
| Yamagata Maru. | 3807 | 20 Nov. | 2 Dec. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | .. .. | @11Dec |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 Nov. | 14 Dec. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .. .. | @25Dec |
| *Tokiva Maru .. | 6 2 | 16 Dec. | 30 „ |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Katori Maru .. | 10009 | 14 Nov. | 1 Dec. |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | 28 Nov. | 15 Dec. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 12 Dec. | 29 Dec. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maiden | |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 27 Nov. | 4 Dec. |
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 11 Dec. | 18 Dec. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

**O.S.K.Line**

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Shunko Maru .. | 8th Nov. | 22nd Nov. |
| Honolulu Maru.. | 24th Nov. | 6th Dec. |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 9th Dec. | 21st „ |
| Ganges Maru .. | 25th Dec. 1930 | 130 7th Jan. |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 8th Jan. | 18th Jan. |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.


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Ask for Price List.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
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### Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital .. | 11,25,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital .. | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. | 5,27,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. | 5,62,50,000 |

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

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### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 108,500,00 |

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonosek |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San-Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasski | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsan |
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| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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Manager.

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No. 23-25, Bummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.,
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

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| W. Life | End |
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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

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Wine Merchants by appointment to H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,

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WANTED.—Honest and only experienced CUSTOM and CLEARING CLERK, knowing Typing, salary Rs. 50. DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 33070

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WANTED SHARP—AGENTS. to work from Rs. 25/-. Rs. 50/-. and Rs. 75/- per mensum. State your qualifications, Capacity and Reference. Wanted only to work the Baroda Native States. Write to or see personally. Agent: C. D. MEGHA, the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd. (Madras). Near Lehripura Fire Brigade, BARODA. A R1998

WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle." A 33076

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI. A R1974

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Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3

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M 33089

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M 32979

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. LAKHMIDAS ODAVJI and PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI, who were carrying on business in Colour, Asafoetida, Camphor and spices in Bombay at Vadgadi, Mandvi, and at Madras and Madura and at other places under the name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 and as Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji retired from the said partnership as and from that date. The said Purshottam Govindji has been carrying on the said business as and from the 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986 on his own account and his own risk under the same name and style of Gopalji Champshi and Co. at the same respective places. The said Mr. Purshottam, Govindji will recover outstandings and will pay all debts and liabilities due by the said firm of Gopalji Champshi and Co., both before and after the said 1st day of Kartak Sud of S. Y. 1986. The said Mr. Lakhmidas Odhavji will not be responsible or liable to any person in any way in respect thereof.

PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI,
LAKHMIDAS ODHAVJI.

R1990

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Railway Department, have appointed a Committee with the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, as Chairman, to consider applications from those Public Utility concerns who consider they are entitled to be given priority in the matter of wagon supplies for loading coal at times when there are not sufficient wagons to meet all requirements in full.

All Public Utility concerns which consider they are entitled to priority may communicate as early as possible with the Committee stating the exact nature of their concern, the amount of coal on hand and their average monthly consumption.

It should be definitely understood that only those concerns falling under the following categories will be placed on the priority list.—

(a) Shipment Coal under the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925.
(b) Locomotive Coal including Railways, Mail Steamers and Port Trusts.
(c) Military requirements certified by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
(d) Public Utility Concerns in the following order:—
  (i) Power Stations, Gas Works, Water Works and Municipalities.
  (ii) Tramways.
  (iii) Inland Steamers (for their own consumption).
(e) Iron and Steel Works.
(f) Coke Works.

A complete list of all concerns placed on the priority list will be published as early as possible.

Applications should be addressed to:—

The Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Chairman, Coal Wagon Supply Committee, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chairman,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 7th November, 1929.

33092

### TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS AND CASES WITH TINS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Bombay, during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1930:—

(1) Empty kerosene and colza oil tins.
(2) Cases with 2 empty kerosene and colza oil tins in each.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of empty tins or cases with two tins" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

28th October, 1929.

33068

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### AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 NOON (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDRA HILL, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulamhusein Haji Hasham Noorani (Insolvent) and with the Consent of the Mortgagees, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 11th November, 1929, at 12 noon (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant leasehold land containing by admeasurement 5,736 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Bandra Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra formerly in the Thana District but now in the Bombay Suburban District being a portion of the land bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 197-A and Entry No. 2502 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Anthony Manoel D'Souza, on or towards the West by the property of the Khoja Sanitarium, on or towards the North by the Public Road and on or towards the South by the passage to some portion of the said land and beyond that by the land of Karim Nanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at Ewart House, Tamarind Line, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in Wadia Godown No. 24, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

8 full-pressed bales African cotton "B. R." quality (country damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, DIAMOND NECKLACE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi, Jagmohandas Harilal, Varjiwandas Vithaldas Gafoor and Jagmohandas Premanandas Shroff, the executors of the will of Bai Manekbai, widow of Chunilal Jamnadas. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Valuable ornaments such as diamond necklace, ear-rings, nose-rings, rings, diamond and ruby rose, etc., pearl raifuls, bangles, collars, necklace, vanks, ear-rings, nose-rings, strings of pearls, loose pearls and diamond, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the deceased.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Now in Full Swing.

NEW ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!

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The Worlds Wonder Strong Man.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

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LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

WITH

FULL MILITARY BAND

Of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

IN ATTENDANCE

Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART, has kindly consented to perform the Opening Ceremony.

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The Toilers
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Epic Drama of Men Who Work With Death at Their Elbow And of Women Whose Love Is Tinged With Fear

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Admittance by Cards Only.

Open to the Public To-morrow and the rest of the week At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

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The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama

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100% Talking, Singing and Dancing UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

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To her it was life, Love and Happiness: to him, a Game.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Presents

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

POPPIES OF FLANDERS

A story of beautiful memorials and a noble heritage

With FULL MILITARY BAND.

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By Special Request of Students and Collegians.

THE GLOBE

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Daily at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

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## WEEK-END CRICKET.

### Jai And Colah Score Centuries.

#### SOME TALL SCORING IN TRIAL MATCHES.

With the near approach of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, test matches are in full swing so as to enable the four competing communities to form an idea as to the relative merits of the various candidates. Two important one-and-a-half day matches were arranged for the week-end, and both provided some interesting cricket. At the Bombay Gymkhana ground the home side were engaged in a fixture against the Hindu representative Eleven, who won easily on the result of the first innings. The visitors batted first and though the first wicket, S. S. Dongre, fell rather early, Jai and C. M. Rana adjusted matters by carrying the score to 61 before the latter was dismissed. With the coming of S. K. Pawasker there began a partnership which produced 159 runs. Jai played perfect cricket, scoring at will all round the wicket, and his total of 141 included twenty-two fours and a six. When the score reached 220 Jai retired, and his colleagues went on to collect a total of 332 runs. Pawasker and C. N. Mehta were responsible for two good knocks of 48 and 50 respectively.

Godambe and Talpade proved to be more than a match for the Gymkhana batsmen and it was all they could do to put up a score of 2 2runs. J. T. Bretehrton and H. F. Milne were the only two to enter double figures.

Following on, however, they fared better, and when time put an end to the game the score-book showed 58 runs for two wickets, Bretherton again shaping well.

The other test match played between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Islam Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face produced an interesting struggle which ended in a draw. Here Colah distinguished himself with a hard-hit 141 which included twenty-nine fours. H. J. Engineer remained unbeaten with a steady 60 and B. K. Kalapesi retired after scoring his half-century. The Parsis, in all, scored 340 runs for the loss of nine wickets. Owing to illness several of the mainstays of the Mahomedan team were unable to play and thus Palsetia and Hoshang Mistry were allowed to form part of the team. The former showed good form with the leather by bagging four good wickets for 43 runs.

The Islam Gymkhana put up a splendid fight and at the drawing of stumps their score was 203 runs for 2 wickets. G. M. Sheikh and G. H. Kazrani gave them a fine start of 140 runs for the fall of the first wicket, and S. M. Kadri helped the former to carry the score to 203.

DR. KANGA'S XI v. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

DR. KANGA'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| S N Gandhi c Shaikh b Palsetia | 4 |
| D P Tata c Kadri b Mohiuddin | 4 |
| S H Colah c Shariff b Mohiuddin | 141 |
| F E Kapadia c Kazrani b Palsetia | 9 |
| H J Engineer not out | 60 |
| D Havewala b Palsetia | 10 |
| P E Palia b Palsetia | 3 |
| B K Kalapesi retired | 50 |
| D K Kapadia c Kazrani b Hoshang Mistry | 19 |
| J A Dadyseth b Kazi | 10 |
| F S Pavri did not bat. | |
| Extras | 30 |
| Total (for 9 wkts.) | 340 |

Bowling Analysis:—
A G Kazi 1 wicket for 59 runs.
S Palsetia 4 wickets for 43 runs.
Mohiuddin 2 wickets for 103 runs.
Hoshang Mistry 1 wicket for 48 runs.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 8; 2 for 24; 3 for 174; 4 for 174; 5 for 192; 6 for 196; 7 for 285; 8 for 322; 9 for 340.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| G M Sheikh not out | 70 |
| G H Kazrani c Hoshang Mistry b Colah | 77 |
| Sayed Mahomedshah b Kalapesi | 4 |
| S M Kadri not out | 28 |
| A A Fyzee, M Mohiuddin, M Shariff, A G Kazi, A Khairaz, M Shaffi and Hoshang Mistry did not bat. | |
| Extras | 24 |
| Total (for 2 wkts) | 203 |

Bowling analysis:—
B K Kalapesi 1 wicket for 51 runs.
S H Colah 1 wicket for 42 runs,
Fall of wickets: 1 for 140; 2 for 147.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI v. BOMBAY GYM.

HINDU XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| C M Rana, c Milne b Whalley | 14 |
| S S Dongre c & b Parker | 15 |
| L P Jai, retired | 141 |
| S K Pawasker c Whalley b Mushet | 48 |
| C N Mehta st. Scott b Whalley | 50 |
| K G Pardeshi c Parker b Mushet | 10 |
| S R Godambe c Greer b Whalley | 15 |
| K N Divekar l.b.w Whalley | 0 |
| Hari Mali l.b.w Parker | 11 |
| D Hindlekar not out | 14 |
| D S Talpade c Greer b Mushet | 5 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 332 |

Bowling Analysis.
T. Parker, 2 wkts for 90 runs
Mushet 3 wkts for 76 runs.
Whalley, 4 wkts for 87 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 17; 2 for 61, 3 for 220; 4 for 228; 5 for 242; 6 for 277; 7 for 278; 8 for 301; 9 for 317; 10 for 332.

BOMBAY GYM.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| T Parker c Hari Mali b Godambe | 7 |
| B R T Greer b Godambe | 4 |
| J T Bretherton c Hindlekar b Godambe | 21 |
| J E Tew l.b.w Talpade | 2 |
| W J Cullen c Godambe b Talpade | 0 |
| A. L. Spens c Divekar b Hari Mali | 7 |
| H F Milne b Divekar | 14 |
| R C Mushet b Talpade | 2 |
| M Scott b Divekar | 2 |
| R W Sawyer not out | 0 |
| T N Whalley b Talpade | 0 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 62 |

Bowling Analysis.
S R Godambe 3 wkts for 22 runs.
D S Talpade, 4 wkts for 25 runs.
Hari Mali 1 wkt for 9 runs.
K N Divekar 2 wkts for 3 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 7, 2 for 12, 3 for 26; 4 for 28; 5 for 36; 6 for 51; 7 for 60; 8 for 62; 9 for 62; 10 for 62.

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| T Parker not out | 21 |
| A L Spens b Divekar | 0 |
| B R T Greer st Hindlekar b Rana | 10 |
| J T Bretherton not out | 19 |
| W. J Cullen, J E Tew, H. F. Milne, R C Mushet, M Scott R W Sawyer and J. N. Whalley, did not bat. | |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (for 2 wkts) | 58 |

Bowling Analysis.
K N Divekar 1 wkts for 13 runs.
C M Rana 1 wkt for 17 runs.
Fall of wkts:—1 for 1, 2 for 31.

## CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

### The Bowling Problem For Hindus.

(By "ESJIAAREN.")

Let me not be misunderstood. I am dealing here in this article with the bowling problem that confronts the local Hindus. Outside Bombay, there are bowlers and first class match-winning bowlers as well, amongst the Hindus as also amongst other communities.

Messrs. Colah, Vajifdar and Co. reduced the test-trial that was played a week back on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, to a regular farce. The Hindu attack was never seen in all its glaring feebleness as it was on that day, even though it was supplemented by outside "talent."

DECLINE IN STANDARD OF PLAY.

Leaving aside for a moment the question of outside bowlers hailing from different parts of the country and mainly turning attention to the local bowlers, one is greatly amazed to see the difference which is now evident between the conditions prevailing only a few years back and those of to-day.

Only a few years back, P. Baloo, his brother Shivram and M. H. Chandarana were the main stay of the Hindu attack—it was in fact the mighty trio that carried the burden on its shoulders so ably and well. Dalvie was a very good change bowler and in his best days was always a success.

DEARTH OF BOWLERS.

But with the disappearance of these veterans, there has been in the Hindu camp a regular dearth of bowlers. Baloo's place remains unfilled and I am afraid it is going to remain so far a pretty long time to come. Shivram was the untiring war-horse that would bowl on from morn till eve keeping always a good length and if he could not on a day bag wickets, he always helped materially the man at the other end. His substitute the Hindus have not yet found. And as for Chandarana, let it be frankly understood that the Hindus in their local matches as sometimes in the Quadrangular Tournament, owed their success to the sensational doings of this bowler. The Hindus badly need to-day a bowler of his type.

The only man who appeared on the scene in the later stages when these veterans were falling off and who at once made good his entry, was Godambe. He has always been in a class by himself.

A POTENTIAL PLAYER.

Kagal, a slow left-armer, would have been a treasure of a bowler for the Hindus. It was a pity that this man did not take cricket more seriously and make a name for himself and help his side. What has kept this player out of first class cricket, is a matter of public knowledge.

During the past few years there has been many a bowler who has tried to force their entry into what can be called first class cricket just to take a few names at random—C. M. Rana, Talpade, Gawankar, Dabholkar Bros., Divekar, Wadkar, V. V. Joshi, Gharat, and many more. But none of them has, as yet, shown any outstanding ability to be termed a first class bowler. Many of them have reached the top rung of the second grade and there they have stuck without any further progress. And none of them can be compared with the bowlers mentioned above even in their declining days.

AN ABSENT VIRTUE.

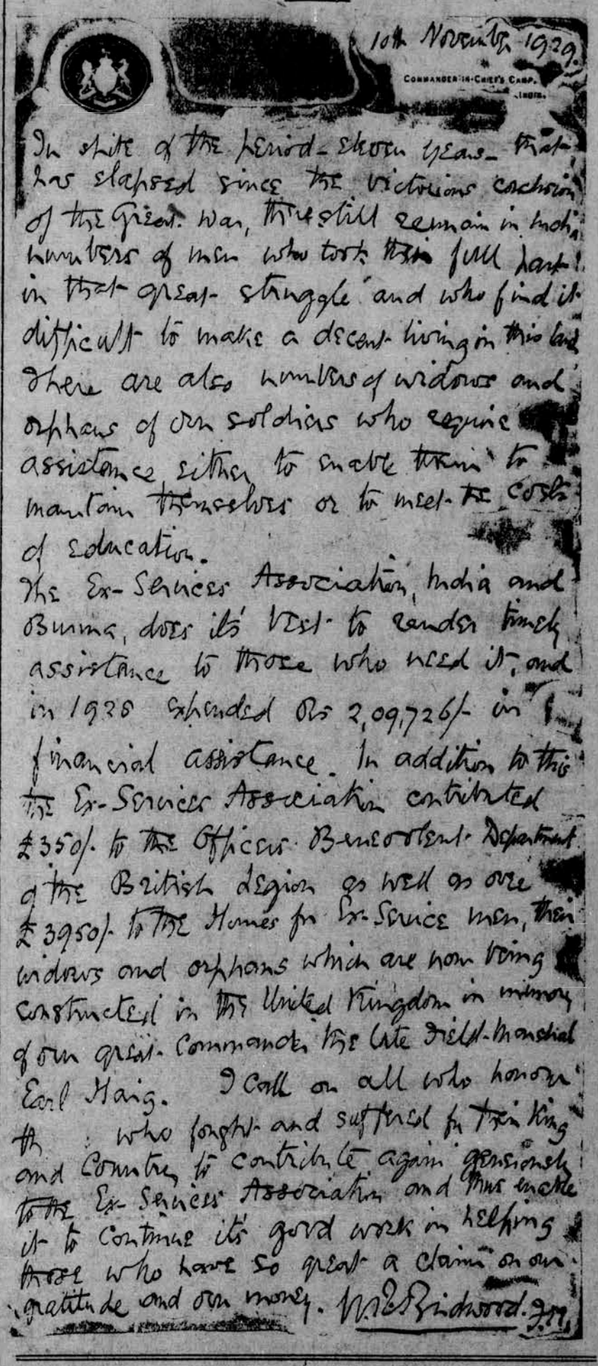
Painstaking is an absent virtue in Hindu bowlers. None of them want to undergo the trials and hard work that bowlers must of necessity face but probably they want success to come easily their own way. None has ever heard of such a thing as that.

Another thing that has stood in the way of these men is want of opportunities to play against first class cricketers MORE OFTEN than they do now. It is a problematic thing whether bowlers make batsmen or batsmen make bowlers but I am sure the more the opportunities afforded to an intelligent bowler to play against great batsmen of repute, the more are his chances of making an advance.

From the above named bowlers who are all of them raw material as yet 'finished goods' can certainly be turned out. I am particularly hopeful about Talpade, Rana and Gharat—but for this as well as for the general advancement of Hindu cricket here in this city, the Hindus must at once turn their attention to the one and only right thing which they have so often neglected, with the result that they have undone themselves. The question of what that solution shall be, I shall take up at some other time. In the meanwhile, my Hindu readers will bear in mind that the Hindu superiority of a few years back was only a matter of accident and not the result of a well-trained system.

## LEST WE FORGET.

### C-in-C's Appeal.




In spite of the period-eleven years-that has elapsed since the victorious cessation of the Great War, there still remain in India numbers of men who took their full part in that great struggle and who find it difficult to make a decent living in this land. There are also numbers of widows and orphans of our soldiers who require assistance either to enable them to maintain themselves or to meet the costs of education.

The Ex-Services Association, India and Burma, does its best to render timely assistance to those who need it, and in 1928 expended Rs 2,09,726/- in financial assistance. In addition to this the Ex-Services Association contributed £350/- to the Officers Benevolent Department of the British Legion as well as over £3950/- to the Homes for Ex-Service men, their widows and orphans which are now being constructed in the United Kingdom in memory of our great Commander the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig. I call on all who honour those who fought and suffered for their King and Country to contribute again generously to the Ex-Services Association and thus enable it to continue its good work in helping those who have so great a claim on our gratitude and our money. W. Birdwood. F.M.

## Bombay City and Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Armistice Day: Parade on the Cooperage, H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending 10-30 a.m.
Parsi War Memorial, Annual Gathering and Ceremonial Parade, Hughes Road, 5-15 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rialto: Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Jobyna Ralston in "The Toilers" to-night at 9-30 p.m. Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Meeting to welcome Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar at Keshav Baug Princess Street, at 9 p.m., Sjt. J. M. Mehta to preside.

WEDNESDAY, November 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 14.

Second LL.B., Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S ASSOCIATION, MAHIM.

The annual dance will be held on the 16th instant, in the Mahim Fort, at 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the 3rd Division the 19th Hyderabad Regiment will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. Mahadev Shastri Diwekar will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association on "Docile Hindu." All are requested to attend. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Wednesday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the recent announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy; to pass resolutions of condolence on the deaths of Messrs. N. V. Gokhale and Narottam Morarji and to admit new members.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A clinical meeting of the members of B. M. Union will be held at Alice Building, Union Office, Top floor, to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. D. H. Dudha, M.D., (Bom.) M.R.C.P., (Lon) will discuss a paper on "A brief review of aetiology and Treatment of Pernicious Anemia", and also show some interesting X-Ray plates. Members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are also requested to bring them and oblige.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

13,432 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of August 1929.

DEPARTMENT.

Unani: indoor 388; outdoor 5,129 total 5,517.
Vedic: indoor 409; outdoor 3,577 total 3,986.
Surgical: indoor 627; outdoor 3,302; total 3,929.
Operations: Major 8; and Minor 66.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the west-bound air mails will leave Karachi on Tuesdays instead of on Sundays with effect from Tuesday the 12th November 1929, the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Outward Air Mails at the Bombay G. P. O.

1. Unregistered correspondence 6-30 p.m. (Saturdays)
2. Registered correspondence, 8 p.m. (Saturdays).

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the hours mentioned above.

MEETING OF WELCOME TO SJT. CHUDGAR.

Under the auspices of Indian States' Peoples' Conference and Kathiawar Praja Mandal, there will be a public meeting of Indian States' Peoples residing in Bombay at Keshavbagh Princess Street to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to welcome Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar and to appreciate his work during his stay in England as a member of the Deputation sent by All Indian States' Peoples' Conference. Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

EAST INDIAN AND MR. LANSBURY.

Mr. Caesar De Mello of the "East Indian," Bombay, has received the following letter from the Right Hon. Mr. George Lansbury:—

"I am glad to know that some of my friends in Bombay are bringing out a paper to voice the Christian point of view in life and politics. I remember with great pleasure the many hours spent in the company of my good friend Joseph Baptista, and hope our work together in this country has done some thing to remove misunderstandings and smooth out difficulties which arise between the two peoples."

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An elocution competition for the Hirabai Rajadhyaksha Memorial and other prizes will be held at the Maratha High School, Opera House Road, Girgaon, Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 24th instant. It is open to all the male and female students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in schools who are not more than 18 years of age. Intending candidates should get the necessary information re: subjects etc. from the Hon. Secretaries of the Society at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charnie Road, Girgaon, and apply before the 14th idem, through the Heads of the Institutions where they are studying.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

The sewing and cutting classes conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Parel (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) have been reopened after the Divali holidays and new admissions are being made. In addition to the sewing and cutting classes in Embroidery, Needle Work, Handicraft, Drawing and Painting, First-Aid, Home Nursing and English have been started. The classes are held daily except on Sundays and holidays between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon. The classes have been recognised by the Government and the Bombay Municipality. They are open to women of all classes and creeds. Ladies desirous to join the different courses should see the Secretary of the Mahila Mandal at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall at Poibavdi, Parel, during working hours.

## RIGOLETTO AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

### A Very Successful Performance

An appreciative audience assembled at the Opera House on Sunday evening when Carpi's Italian Opera Company staged Rigoletto There must always be support for Verdi's popular works especially when there is so much that is tuneful in the music. Sig Carpi's reputable band of artists gave a very successful representation.

Sig. Reali who made his bow before a local audience in "Il Trovatore" on Saturday again made a big hit in the same part. He won the wholehearted appreciation of a crowded house for a very spurted rendering of a role that requires genuine acting talent.

The evening's work fell heavily on his shoulders but he has a baritone of extraordinary power and his impassioned singing in Act III when he discovers that his beloved daughter (Mia filia) has been abducted by the profligate Prince elicited great applause.

Mlle. Hinkina's Gilda was a tragic figure. This very graceful woman and accomplished actress is a singer of a type we have not had the good fortune to see in this city for many years. She used her voice with consummate art in a scale of tones which were all very light and bright.

The profligate Duke of Mantua was played by Sig Tumrinello—a youthful light tenor who sang through the various scenes with gay abandon.

Sig Mauceri's part was a small one as Spara fucile, but he made a plausible assassin.

The male chorus was well trained and the orchestral playing under the able Maestro Ceccareili was a fine treatment of the score.

The Company plays La Boheme to-night.

## CARPI'S ITALIAN OPERA.

—:o:—

### An Enthusiastic Crowd On Opening Night.

The popularity of grand Opera is evident from the support that any Company gets when it stages the compositions familiar to Opera-goers.

After a successful season at Calcutta Signor Carpi introduced his company to local opera fans. It is fifteen years since the well-known impressario visited this city. He comes with a big company of first rate artistes, many of whom have continental reputations.

Verdi's popular opera "Il Trovatore" was chosen for the opening of the season and all the scenes usually associated with a first night were enacted.

An appreciative audience enjoyed Il Trovatore, said to be one of Verdi's best works. It certainly contains some of his finest music and there are enough dramatic situations to give the really good actor plenty of scope to display his ability.

In a notable cast it would be invidious to single out any particular artiste for special mention, but Mlle Bodini's Leonara—a character difficult to portray was really excellent. Her part calls for very heavy singing but her resonant soprano filled the demand admirably.

An exacting part, that of Azucena the gypsy was played by Mlle Algozino Diotti. She put the right amount of fervour into her grim part and sang with dramatic feeling. The possessor of a robust mezzo-soprano she is bound to make many friends here.

Among the men, Sig Reali, gifted with a real stage presence and a magnificent baritone, carried the honours of the night. His singing of "The Tempest of the Heart" in Act II was perhaps one of the finest "arias" of the night.

Sig Giovannoni played Manrico, the luckless gypsy chieftain. His voice has fine quality and although he opened somewhat shakily, warmed up until we heard him at his best in the "Miserere" and "Home to our Mountains."

A word of praise is due to the extremely versatile musical director. His is no easy task, but he conducted both singers and orchestra with consummate ease.

## BOMBAY'S LATEST CINEMA

—:o:—

### Rialto To Open To-night.

The rehabilitation of the Precious Cinema, Lamington Road, which readers will recall has been taken over by Messrs. Globe Theatres, the proprietors of The Capitol, Bombay's most popular film house, has at last been completed and its new proprietors announce that it will be thrown open to the public at 9-30 p.m. to-night. As stated before very extensive repairs and alterations were in hand for some weeks and those who knew the Precious Cinema have certainly a very pleasant surprise in store for them when they are lucky enough to spend an evening at The Rialto. All the natural resources of the site have been fully exploited and with the assistance of expert advice and lavish expenditure of money the place has been transformed into one of the city's most pleasant places of entertainment.

Cool to a degree that is refreshing and continually ventilated by cleverly devised current of fresh, cooled air the auditorium is a treat to the public. The seating accommodation is both extensive and comfortable and the place gives a remarkable impression of airiness.

The film on the opening night has been specially selected. "The Toilers" is a British Picture depicting a stirring drama enacted in the lives of Britain's miners. It is full of powerful situations where elemental passions have full play. The actors are Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.) who plays the great role of the gallant young miner. His acting is really wonderful while Jobyna Ralston, the dramatic actress, plays the female lead very well.

An added attraction is that the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment under the able direction of Mr. S. W. Henwood will play a programme of select music before the performance.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart. has kindly consented to declare the Rialto open to-night.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

**To Meet at Ahmedabad on 23rd. November.**

Mr. H. D. Rajah, President Bombay Suburban District Youth League, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference meets at Ahmedabad on 23rd inst. This session will prove momentous, considering that the political atmosphere of India has become electric on account of the recent developments. The policy of repression launched by Government is in its full swing, and the youth and the Labour Movements have been the principal targets of this campaign.

It is the task of Youths to rally at the Ahmedabad Conference, and to declare in unequivocal terms that Complete National Independence is their immediate objective and to denounce and repudiate leadership of compromisers and capitulators, and formulate a programme of mass organisation and resistance to achieve the objective.

In the Suburban District, barring a few places there are no Youth Leagues. I request the Youth of those places to muster strong at Ahmedabad, and after the Conference to follow the programme of the Suburban League already published in this paper. The establishment of Youth Leagues is the immediate object. Intending delegates to the Conference are requested to communicate with the Secretaries Suburban District Youth League, Bombay 21. This would unable those who go from the district to co-ordinate their activities.

## GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF oFUND.

—:o:—

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF "BROADWA" NEXT FRIDAY.

The talkie film "Broadway" will be shown at the special performance which Messrs. Madan Theatres Ltd., are giving in aid of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund on Friday (15th instant) at the Excelsior Theatre. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes will be present at the performance which starts at 10 p.m.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1929.


## WANING ENTHUSIASM.

—:o:—

Every day that has passed since the publication of the Viceroy's statement seems to have detracted something from the enthusiasm with which it was first greeted by the public. The first impulse of hope was natural in a country long distracted by a hundred ills. The Bombay Moderates were indeed thrown off their guard. Then came the Delhi manifesto, which was cautious but hopeful and registered the then feeling in the minds of most nationalists. The Bombay Moderates objected to the caution, mistook it for a spirit of bargaining, and scandalised the country by dissociating themselves from the joint manifesto, though some of them talked loudly and still talk of unity. But the Parliamentary debate on India has more than confirmed the need for caution. Mahatma Gandhi almost anticipated the trend of the debate and stressed the conditions, only hinted at out of courtesy in the manifesto, on the fulfilment of which the country would really support Government. The Parliamentary debate and the opinions in the British Press have chilled the hope in most nationalists, who feel now that any actual co-operation with Government must be strictly conditional. That feeling is reflected in the resolutions of the Andhra Provincial Conference and may continue to prevail till the close of the year, unless the Government put their offer in unequivocal terms.

One result of this waning enthusiasm is that one recalls with disgust the Bombay Moderates' jubilation and their talk of unconditional acceptance of the Viceroy's offer. Such an attitude has been severely censured by the entire Nationalist Press in India, and even the Liberal organs like the "Leader" have by implication censured it by supporting the Delhi manifesto, which the Bombay Moderates ventured to repudiate. The letters, published elsewhere, from Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and "Enquirer" are but mild specimens of the feeling of disgust in the mind of the public. But, as Mr. Ambalal observes: "The Secretary of State in his recent speech has warned India not to take seriously Mr. Lloyd Georges opposition, as he represents only a handful of men in Parliament. It is in the same light that the British Government should view the opposition of Sir Chimanlal and his friends to the Delhi manifesto". We would challenge the Bombay Moderates to get their views endorsed at any public meeting in any city in India.

Of the three main conditions suggested by the Delhi manifesto, the one to which the Bombay Moderates take most exception is that Congressmen should have a predominant voice in the proposed Round Table Conference, if such a Conference is really proposed by Government. This condition is of vital importance and is rightly insisted upon by Congressmen and justly conceded by many unprejudiced leaders of other parties. The Congress is the oldest, the most representative and the strongest political institution in the country. No other can come anywhere near it. Government themselves recognize that the Congress dominates Indian politics, and it is this recognition that is behind the proposal of a Conference. The Congress alone has the power to carry the masses with it or "to deliver the goods." It is idle for any other political institution to question the predominance of the Congress. If the proposed Conference is really meant to be representative, the Congress as a matter of course must have a predominant voice in it. As regards the other two conditions, that an amnesty must precede the Conference and that the Conference is to evolve a Dominion Constitution and not to discuss when India should have full Dominion Status, they are acknowledged to be essential by many leaders even outside the Congress. Whether these conditions will be accepted by Government is a different question. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has fairly good reason to be sceptical about Government's offer. But the wisest course in the circumstances is neither to accept the offer unconditionally nor to dismiss it unconditionally but to accept it on clearly stated conditions, such as have been hinted at by the Delhi manifesto or have been definitely laid down by the Andhra Provincial Conference.

## "RELIGION IN DANGER".

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To what pathetic straits those who are wont on the slightest or no provocation, to raise the spurious cry of "Religion in Danger" is best illustrated by the composition of the so-called Muslim delegation which waited on the Viceroy on Saturday with a request to him to exempt Muslims from the operation of the Sarda Act as well as by the manner and matter of their request. The deputation was led by Mr. Mahomed Ali. The latter has seldom missed an opportunity of cavilling at those who have entered the legislature. He has not only to explain to the public the inconsistency of his present actionn with his criticism of his fellow-Congressmen but he has also to demonstrate what title he and those who accompanied him had to speak on behalf of the Muslim community of India. They were speaking only for themselves when they told the Viceroy: "We Mussalmans will never submit to such intolerant interference with our sacred law, and will not hesitate to disobey any law robbing us of religious freedom, and will not be deterred by the Sarda Act." All self-respecting Muslims will hang their head in shame at the mere thought of there being some co-religionists of theirs like Mr. Mahomed Ali and his band of social reactionaries who give utterance to such sentiments as constitute an outrage on Islam and public decency. What is the "religious freedom" against the loss of which they are hurling their threats? This that they should be free to consign innocent girls under fourteen to the indescribable inhumanities of child wedlock. Lord Irwin in his reply to the deputation pointed out that in a matter of this kind it was impossible for the modern State to disinterest itself because it clearly bore upon social questions which must be of vital interest to it. In fact, though the Viceroy did not say so, men like Mr. Mahomed Ali must realise that all right-thinking men and women in India have made up their mind to do away with social injustices and cruelties in spite of what "religion," according to its votaries, may say to the contrary. But in regard to Sarda Act it is its Muslim opponents who are acting contrary to the spirit of Islam. For, according to Islam, marriage is a contract based on the free consent of both the parties to it and it is preposterous to suggest that a girl who has hardly reached the age of fourteen can enter into such a contract. The fact, that there is no provision in Islamic law fixing the lowest age for marriage is a proof, if a proof were needed, to show that it does not contemplate any marriage as valid except a marriage between two adults who have reached the age of majority. Those Muslims who are opposing the Sarda Act are not only violating the laws of humanity but also the letter and spirit of Islamic injunction and it is against such misguided champions, who are not much different from the ignorant and fanatical Mullahs who were the principal authors of the recent anarchy in Afghanistan, that the Muslim community in India needs protection.

## FINANCIAL MORASS.

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We are glad that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the Government of India regarding the deplorable policy pursued by them in the matter of currency and exchange. We commented upon this last week and observed that such a policy would inflict a very great blow upon trade and industries which were already badly affected by the exchange policy of Government. The Committee of the Chamber rightly observe that the fact that the new ratio still requires so much manipulation and management and that, despite the support Government have given during the last four months, exchange has not been able to rise above 1sh. 5-7/8d., is a proof of the unjustified straits in which the country is being put for the sole purpose of maintaining the ill-fated ratio. Sir Purshottamdas wrote in his Dissenting Minute to the Report of the Royal Currency Commission that "until adjustments were complete, agriculture threatened to become unattractive and less remunerative than it was at the time and industries would have to undergo a painful process of adjustment unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable." In Bombay we have witnessed these painful throes of the industry and we need not dilate on it further. With regard to agriculture, conditions are not better. The price of a "khandi" of Bengal cotton is about Rs. 222. Deducting from this about Rs. 50 for freight, insurance, and the like, the agriculturist will have left with him only about Rs. 170 which is even less than the pre-war price and will not cover the expenses of production. It has come to this, therefore, that even agriculturists will not find it in any way profitable to raise even such a commercial crop as cotton. The Indian prices are about Rs. 60 lower than the American parity. Surely, such a blow to the staple industry of India, viz., agriculture, cannot be contemplated with equanimity by either Government or the people. Two years and a half have proved a sufficiently long period wherein to mark and observe the effects of the 18d. ratio, and if these effects are disintegrating our agriculture and industries, the sooner that ratio is scrapped the better it will be for the country. The Chamber's suggestion that the whole position should now be reviewed with the help of a selected number of persons interested, in banking, commerce and industry from all over India deserves immediate and favourable consideration. We look to Sir George Schuster to bring to bear on this question a broad-minded and liberal viewpoint which will not consider the prestige of Government but the interests of India.

# BOMBAY 'LEADERS' SURRENDER.

## SOME LEADING QUESTIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Viceroy's statement and the discussion thereon in Parliament, must have opened the eyes, I trust, of some of our "leaders", who had rushed with unseemly haste to offer their hearty co-operation to the Britishers without the least dependable sign of the latter's change of heart. I am, however, amazed that no steps seem yet to be taken, except of mutual abuse, among the "leaders" for marshalling public opinon in the country on the crucial matters in the statement of His Excellency. Hence it is that I am addressing the following series of questions, through the medium of your columns, to those who are reported in the Press as speaking not only on behalf of themselves, but of important interests and organisations, whose weight and standing might mislead the general public unless the earliest opportunity were taken to clarify the position.

I address myself, in the first place, to the "leaders" on the Bombay side only. Not only were they the first to lead the retreat and cry hosannas on the Diwali "present" made by the British Government, but they have pretensions to speak on behalf of organisations and interests, which have a great stake in the country. I do not speak of men like Mr. Jayakar, whose "principles" in politics consist in a steady decline from the height of Congress stalwartship to the depths of Liberal surrender. He is a lost sheep and a spent cartridge. The greatest kindness one can do him is to ignore his chameleon-like changes as mere exhibition of an unbalanced "culture" complex. Of Liberals, like Sir Chimanlal, too, the less said the better. They represent none but themselves. Their eagerness to be taken into the bosom of the Church political, against which, in a fit of ill-considered frenzy they had led a Simoniacal schism, is easily understandable. The whole pivot of their political activity lacks any intelligent principle of public good; and so, the moment they see a glimpse of being once again on Committees and Commissions, they naturally hasten to tender their unconditional allegiance to their lords and masters from the West.

But what about the bright stars of the Indian commercial community? The leading lights of that firmament,—Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—are reported to have signed the Bombay "leaders'" absolute surrender at discretion to the first sign of welcome from the British authorities. Have they considered the Viceroy's statement at all critically? Have they read and considered the debates that have followed in the British Parliament? Some of them are reported to have condemned the Delhi "leaders'" rejoinder to the Viceroy, as being unseemly bargaining. Since when have the representatives of commercial interests learnt to deprecate and despise "bargaining", even assuming the Delhi statement might be described by that term?

Sir Purshottamdas is represented in a Bombay newspaper with a photo of the valiant knight, to have signed the Bombay statement as representing the Indian mercantile world. May I ask whence he derives that representativeness? When and how has he consulted his constituents to give him that authority? Will some constitutional Pandit tell us what is the position of a representative, when grave issues like this arise all of a sudden, years after that representative was elected by his constituents? Sir Purshottamdas was in a mighty hurry to give the lie to those who had appended his signature to the Delhi response to the Viceroy's verbiage. Why has he not used the same meticulous scrutiny and impeccable correctness in contradicting the Bombay journal that has featured and represented him as having signed the Bombay surrender in a representative capa-

(Continued on page 10.)

# DON'T BREAK THE UNITED FRONT

## AN APPEAL TO SIR CHIMANLAL & HIS FRIENDS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek your indulgence to appeal to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and to those who seem to be of his mind and have co-operated with him in an expression on the recent pronouncement of H. E. the Viceroy. Their action shows the great difference of views and future policy with the signatories of the Delhi manifesto. The result can only be to show a division of front as far as India is concerned. It will do incalculable harm to the cause of the country and to Britain if in its desire to find support and appraise Indian public opinion the British Government takes seriously Sir Chimanlal and his friends.

The leader in the "Times" of yesterday and concluding portion particularly the references to Dadabhai Naoroji and the lead Western India has given in political thought in India in the past, shows clearly the mischief that such a difference can create. I am not old enough to have read what support the "Times" had given to the policy of Dadabhai Naoroji then to which it refers now in such appreciative terms. But I shall not be surprised if the "Times" was not sparing in its condemnation of Dadabhai Naoroji as it has pleased it to condemn in the past several of the leaders who have signed the Delhi manifesto. Probably if, after sometime and on a similarly vital question in future, there is a section of public men who go further than the signatories to the Delhi Manifesto, I shall not at all be surprised to see the "Times" then calling upon the thinking and courageous Indians to follow the lead now being given by the signatories to the Delhi manifesto. It is such sagacity, discrimination and self-decipline that has made England great. It is the mentality similar to the one Sir Chimanlal and his friends are showing which has partly brought about the present plight of this country.

I request Sir Chimanlal and his friends to benefit by the fine example of Mr. Baldwin and of the Tory party. The Tories see the necessity not to weaken the hands of the man on the spot. But Sir Chimanlal and his friends are out to be-little the statement signed by persons, who, if any, are the only in the country that can deliver the goods. The Delhi manifesto is signed by important Congress men and several prominent Indians who belong to Sir Chimanlal's party—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. Natesan, Mrs. Besant and others. The Secretary of State in his recent speech has warned India not to take seriously Mr. Lloyd George's opposition as he represents only a handful of men in Parliament. It is in the same light that the British Government should view the opposition of Sir Chimanlal and his friends to the Delhi manifesto. It is not my object to say who is right—the signatories of the Delhi or the Bombay manifesto. Time only will show it. But a division in the front is most harmful to India and it is for this reason that those who differ from the Delhi manifesto, though perfectly right, if they do not sign it, should have sufficient sagacity and discipline to remain silent and not to start an opposing movement as Sir Chimanlal and his friends have chosen to.

I have not the slightest doubt that Sir Chimanlal and his friends are inspired with the best of motive. But it has, perhaps, been the misfortune of the country that Sir Chimanlal's policy has not been one which has the support of a large number of those that may be termed the politically-minded in the country. His attitude with regard to the N. C. O. movement when he was a member of the Bombay Government is not a secret. Like myself, it must have surprised many when he came out to boycott the Simon Commission. Sir Tej Bahadur and others who probably thought similarly as Sir Chimanlal in 1920-24 have had reason to change their views and conduct. Unfortunately, a similar change does not seem to have come over Sir Chimanlal.

Sir Purshotamdas, according to newspaper reports, has been supporting Sir Chimanlal's view. Are the reports correct? If not, he must have some good reason to permit the public to misunderstand him. Knowing the great weight that his example will have on a large section of people, who like myself look to him for sober, non-partisan and patriotic lead, the sooner he publishes the true facts the better.

Mr. Lalji Narainji's views have probably surprised many.—Yours, etc.,

AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

# *Notes of the Day*

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**Their Crime.**

The Parliamentary elections to be shortly held in Egypt will be watched with considerable interest not only by the Egyptians but by the British vested interests in the land of the Nile. The latter are already showing signs of uneasiness over the issue. The interim Cabinet of Adley Pasha is to their taste, but their organ, the "Near East and India", publishes the bitter complaint from its Cairo correspondent that the Wafd is "making matters worse" by publishing in its "European organ", a journal printed in French "a series of articles attacking in the most gross manner both Lord Lloyd and Mahomed Pasha Mahmoud". The correspondent remarks that "this is another illustration of the inability of the Wafd and those who serve it to appreciate their responsibilities". Does he expect the Wafd and its Press to sing hymns of adulation to Lord Lloyd and his late puppet Mahomed Pasha Mahmoud and secure a title to "responsibility" in the eyes of those who exploit Egypt?

**Peace or War?**

Side by side with the talk of the new Era comes the news from Bengal that Prof. N. C. Bannerji has been convicted for sedition and that Mr. Gopin Mukerji, another Congressman, has been arrested on a charge of sedition, not to mention a score of Congressmen undergoing trial for sedition. Is this the way the Government create a calm atmosphere? If they still think that Indians can be cowed into calmness, they are pitifully mistaken. It is significant that when Prof. Bannerji heard his sentence, he coolly reminded the Magistrate that he was an "Independencewalla". By accustoming more and more people to the conditions of jail life and providing the country with the necessary stimulus the Government are unconsciously paving the way for civil disobedience. But since they are now talking a great deal about conciliation, sympathy and all that, we would ask when, if at all, their campaign of repression is to cease. They will naturally be judged by their action and not by professions.

**The Trend.**

The proceedings of the Andhra Provincial Conference should be an eye-opener to those who think that the Viceroy's pronouncement has killed the spirit of Non-Co-operation in India or crippled the new Independence movement. After fully considering all the possible implications of the pronouncement the Conference resolved by a large majority that the Congress creed should be changed at the Lahore session to one of complete Independence. The Conference also declared the Viceroy's statement to be "unsatisfactory". But as the term of the Congress offer to Britain had not yet expired, it stated that an amicable settlement would still be possible on the following terms: "All the political prisoners should be released and prosecutions withdrawn; a Round Table Conference with a majority of Congressmen should be convened to evolve a scheme of Dominion Constitution and the Government should bind itself to carry out the decisions of the Conference." It may be noted that the terms suggested by the Delhi manifesto are stated here more definitely.

**The Drain.**

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said the other day that 4,363 military officers in Britain drew pensions chargeable to Indian revenues during the year ended March 31, 1929, and that the amounts paid during the year in respect of pensions totalled £2,083,958. Then there were the 3,136 pensions to retired Indian civilians in Britain, the amounts of which totalled £1,617,719. In so far as these millions are lost for good to India and were paid for services which were not wanted by the country, they constitute a drain that can only be stopped when Indians become masters in their own country.

**How He Got There.**

Visitor to convict prison: "What brought you to this place, my friend?"

Convict: "Sneezing."

Visitor: "Sneezing!"

Convict: "Yes, Sir, it woke the gentleman up, and he nabbed me."

## THE PARSI WORLD.

### Three Outstanding Events.

G. K. N. writes:—

Three events of outstanding importance in the Parsi world needs must be chronicled. Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D., the high priest of the Parsis of Sindh and Baluchistan, has been awarded the coveted degree of D.L. by the Columbia University, New York. Dr. Dhalla was invited to participate in the celebrations of the 175th Anniversary of the foundation of the University, as one of the distinguished alumni of the famous seat of learning. Dr. Dhalla is not a prolific writer of the class generally known as column fillers whose composition are at their best a thing of beauty and joy for twenty-four hours. His standard works are "Zoroastrian Theology" and "Zoroastrian Civilisation". Twice he attempted to conduct a Gujarati monthly, but as he was averse to giving support to the stories of miracles and spiritualism, he was given little support from his community. One of the soundest authorities on the Parsi religion, Dr. Dhalla who would have rightly guided the minds and morals of the Bombay Parsis was compelled to confine his precepts to the appreciative Zoroastrians of Karachi. It is a revealing commentary on the mentality of the "enlightened" Parsi community that while printed trash which is not worth its weight in sawdust is patronised by men of wealth and trustees of rich funds. Dr Dhalla only recently liquidated the debts which he incurred in order to shed light on the intellectual history and culture of his ancestors. A community that rejoices in ecclesiastics like Dr. Dhalla and believes in him and his simple austere teaching and stern discouragement of ruinous extravagancies in the shape of funeral rites and the wicked waste of sandalwood, rarely known in Persia's shrines, would hardly need an Anti-Priestcraft League with his cogent argument in becoming idiom he would the most welcome and yet a formidable opponent of agnosticism. A man of high culture, Dr. Dhalla, with his elevated moral sense refused to give dazzling accounts of Persia after his travel through the country. His book is still one which does not gloss over the weaknesses and palpable defects of his co-religionists in Persia.

LATE MR. TALATI.

Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A., the Parsi educationist, died last week. The ways of Providence are inscrutable indeed. This man was endowed with a sterling sense of honesty and irresistible benevolence. He came too this world with his mission to soon by thirty years. He laid the foundation of physical culture in Bombay Presidency and showed for the first time that the Latin adage of a sound mind residing only in a sound body was not an elegant and futile copy-book maxim. The average Indian student is an unnatural creature. He is weighed down with anxiety behind his years and generally holds or lets droop an old head on young shoulders When Mr. Talati started his programme of physical training and attempted to assign it as important a place in the conduct of student life as the daily lessons, the boys looked at him with speechless amazement as one who would hardly be in his right senses and who was wasting their time in undignified postures. He had his own plan of teaching English and being an accomplished Gujarati scholar his method of translation from and into English and Gujarati was a scientific one. Mr. Talati was an educationist 'par excellence', by education is meant not the process of a miscellaneous store-house but the cultivation of the latent faculties of a growing youth. A Zorcastrian in every sense of the word Mr. Talati was a friend of the Hindu boys with whom he cordially sympathised and did his utmost to bring cheer in their gloomy life of early fatherhood. Himself stricken by heavy and continued domestic sorrows he was the image of cheerfulness. Mr. Talati's views on dietary were sound and in advance of his time in that he taught the value of balanced food. He was a total abstainer. Perhaps the most valuable lesson which he imparted was that the events in this world were not always regulated by a divine or even earthly judicial high court that abstract justice was not common, that to nurse a grievance was to shorten life unnecessarily and in the words of Rudyard Kipling to proclaim oneself a leper. The measure of a man was not the success with which he exacted justice from his superiors but the amount of inequity which when irremediable he bore with fortitude.

LIBRARIES OF PERSIA.

"And lastly we have to note the following observations by Sir E. Denison Ross on the libraries of Persia:—

"Teheran teemed with precious MSS. The four most important libraries of Teheran were the Gulistan, or Royal Palace Library; the Library of the Sipah Salar and the Marvi Mosques; the Library of the Ministry of Education; and the Library of the Majlis. The Gulistan Library contained thousands of volumes, closely packed together in shelves, apparently without any order. In the short time that he had, the lecturer was able to examine half a dozen of MSS. Among them he found an album containing examples of Persian miniature painting of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which belonged once to Nadir Shah. This collection contained some of the most beautiful specimens he had ever seen, The lecturer then described the Peacock Throne and the jewelled globe of the world which were in the long Durbar-room adjoining the library.

The Majlis library was the only one in the Middle East to be compared, in arrangement and convenience, with that at Cairo. Members of Parliament, however, had not yet learned to appreciate it: the average attendance was one a day! It had a fine collection of European printed books on Oriental subjects, including the leading journals (something quite new this for Persians to want to know what Europeans thought of them), and about 300 important MSS. Two of these MSS. were especially interesting: a copy of "Khulasut ul-Ash'ar" by Taqi Kashi, one of the most important of the biographies and anthologies of Persian poetry, and a copy of the "Muns-ul-Ahrar", a very valuable anthology of Persian poetry.

Of the private libraries in Teheran, Sir Denison visited only four. Of these, by far the most important belonged to Hajji Husayn Aga Malik. Another interesting one was that of Mirza Mahmud Khan Mahmudi (whose name used to be Pahlavi, but had been changed into Mahmudi in deference to the reigning dynasty), and yet another, that of Vahid ul Mulk."

## MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES' ASSOCIATION, POONA.

The annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Libraries Association was held on Tuesday last, when Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar, M. L. C. presided. The Hon. Secretary Mr. D. W. Joshi reviewed briefly the progress of work done by the Association during the last six years, of its career. There are more than 150 Libraries and Reading Rooms affiliated to the Association. The Association uptil now held two Library Conferences and has been assiduously endeavouring to help the cause of adult education through the medium of public libraries. The Association has secured yearly grants-in-aid of several public free libraries located at various places in the Presidency from the respective Municipal local bodies.

"It is, however, regretted", the Secretary observed, "that the utility and the importance of a public library in the civic life has not been as yet properly realised even by the responsible heads of the Educational department." It is admitted on all hands that an average under-graduate, much less a school boy or a girl, hardly possesses requisite general information and knowledge. To mitigate this evil, the love of reading must needs be fostered in all possible ways.

During the last yedr Dr. R. K. Naidu, Sardar Mujumdar, Prof. Potdar and D. W. Joshi waited upon the Education Minister and requested him to allot atleast Rs. 25,000/- to start with an annual grant-in-aid of the public free libraries in the Presidency. He was also requested to give gratis the "Government Gazettee" and other blue books to the libraries incorporated in the Association, and to place at the disposal of the public the stock of books in the possession of the Oriental Translator's Department by locating them in a central place like Bombay or Poona.

The Association has appraoched the Hon. Mr. Raffiudin Ahmed the present Minister of Education and it is fervently hoped he will benefit the raising generation by extending his helping hand to the cause of education through the public free libraries which are in varity schools for adults and homes of learning.

The Maharashtra Liberaries Association earnestly appeals to all lovers of education for their willing co-operation and financial support with a view to further the dibrary movement in the Presidency.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

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### Introduction Of System Of Interpellations.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. XXVIII of 1929.—A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"Under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the right of asking questions at the meetings of the Board has been granted to Trustees.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has approved of the principle of introducing a system of interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation and have requested Government to amend the Act.

The object of the Bill is to make provision in the Act for this purpose and to give to Councillors the same right as they enjoy as Trustees."

## FRANCISCO LUIZ GOMES

—:o:—

### GOVERNOR PRESIDES OVER CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

His Excellency Sir Fredick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, presided over the Centenary Celebration of Francisco Luiz Gomes in the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday evening before a large and representative gathering. Francisco Luiz Gomes was born at Navelim, Salsette, Goa, on 31st May 1829 and obtained a diploma in medicine in 1850. He was returned as Deputy to the Portuguese Parliament in 1860. In 1869 he died of consumption on board a ship in the Mediterranean betwen Gibraltar and Malta.

The Governor opened the session with a few remarks. Professor F. Correa Affonso then spoke on Gomes as a man of letters. Prof. A. Correa Fernadez addressed on Gomes as Economist and Mr. C. P. DaCunha on Gomes as Parliamentaria. His Excellency the Governor then spoke and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks proposed to the chair by Dr. A. G. Viegas.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOTS.

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### Move To Grant Building Loans.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the test of Bill No. XXV of 1929.—A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"In view of the continued trade depression and of the consequent depressed state of the land market in the City of Bombay the disposal of the Improvement Trust plots is much hampered and therefore a number of plots are lying idle on the hands of the Trust especially in the north of the Island. Applications are being made to the Trust and specially by their staff to grant them facilities by way of Building Loans. The object of the Bill is to enable the Trust to provide facilities by way of advances to persons of moderate means who desire to take up land for the erection of small buildings mainly for residential purposes. The advances will be made by the Trust in accordance with the Rules to be framed by the Committee and approved by the Board.

The Government of Bombay have accepted and applied this principle of granting Building Loans to the purchasers of their land in the Suburbs of Bombay and specially in the Khar Scheme. This has helped them to sell a large number of plots.

## COMBATING OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

### "Double Standard Of Morality Must Go."

### BILL TO WAGE CAMPAIGN REGARDLESS OF SEX.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. XXIX of 1929. A Bill for the Prevention and Combating of Venereal Diseases.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

The problem of combating venereal disease has hitherto been identified with the regulation and control of prostitution, and has partly been handed over to the police. But it is not clear why, in dealing with venereal disease, we should depart from the principles which are observed in respect of any other infectious disease, i.e., notification by doctors, examination and compulsory treatment for those infected.

We are not concerned here with the control of prostitution. Promiscuous sexual indulgence entails many serious dangers to the Public Health, and these demand that we should wage a campaign against venereal disease without distinction of sex.

In order to appreciate the difficulties confronting a law for combating venereal disease we must keep before us the enormous facilities for the spread of infection which are afforded by the popular resorts frequented by prostitutes. But for combating venereal diseases it is essential that no distinction between the sexes or between different classes ought to exist.

"A law for combating venereal diseases and the causes thereof," should, in essentials, contain the following provision: restricted duty of notification by a doctor who comes across a cas eof venereal disease in the course of his practice, where there is danger of the spread of infection; compulsory treatment, wherever necessary, of both men and women without distinction; general obligation of treatment for every person infected, during the infectious period; establishment of clinics for advice and treatment; free treatment; supervision of treatment by the Department of Health; examination of those suspected of infection; prohibition of certain methods of treatment; establishment of source of infection; energetic campaign for the enlightenment and instruction of all classes; and finally regulations applying to prostitution based on the foregoing principles.

Finally, another matter which must be dealt with in the law is the marriage of infected persons and the protection of the family. This is the place for the health certificate for marriage, which has been so much discussed. There should also be propaganda and advice against quack methods of treatment and provisions relating to infected domestic servants—in particular, wet-nurses.

In the proposed Bill provisions are made for all the essentials above mentioned.

We may expect from this Bill not only an enormous improvement in Public Health, but also a great moral victory. For it would be no less than to put an end once and for all to the double standard of morality which is favoured by the present state of the law. For we persecute women with venereal diseases without troubling about men; we do not protect women from the importunities of men which lead them to prostitution. The double standard of morality must go. Men and women must be treated alike and there must therefore be compulsory treatment of men in cases where there is danger of the infection spreading. But, above all, we need a new attitude towards the problem of venereal disease and, therefore, towards prostitution.


# RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

## THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

**In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,**

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

**The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay,** will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

**Rs. 15,000** (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

**Rs. 5,000** (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

*Signature of Holder*.....

*Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 11th to 6 a. m. Nov. 12th 1929.*

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

# FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

**FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.**

**In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,**

**The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road Bombay,** will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" or legal personal representative of such subscriber :—

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 1,500** (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

**A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.**

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

# What the People Say

## PRIESTHOOD MUST GO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be greatly obliged if you will publish my letter on the above-mentioned subject together with the letters from your other correspondents.

Two of my friends—relations of a well-known Bombay barrister who recently died in Europe—returned a few months back on a Lloyd Triestino boat. On board there were a few nuns and they got hold of these poor girls pestering their lives out, to become Catholics! Sort of "You are very nice girls, but you cannot 'hope' to go to Heaven unless you become Catholics!" What first-hand information of heaven these nuns had, of course they never said! They were given no encouragement whatsoever and were deliberately told that the Divine origin of the Catholic religion, and this religion alone, was doubted; further they had no ambition or desire to become Catholics, and would like the nuns to leave them alone. Fortunately for them the nuns had to get down half way, and my friends had peace the rest of the voyage.

They would have forgotten this incident had it not been for a padre who came up to their flat and started selling them heaven, via Catholicism! This was a bit thick even for my friends' polite endurance. This man was also told off as politely as possible, but he insisted on calling again and again!!

Where my friends made a great mistake was to be polite to them in the first instance. One is not polite to poisonous snakes, then why to these people? You must here keep in mind that these girls were still in mourning, and you will agree it was sheer bad taste on the part of these "salesmen of Heaven" to come and pester these girls at such a time. I suggest such people should be chained up in their back gardens and a special keeper kept to see they do not get loose.

These Catholics must be hard up that they should try "third degree" methods on womenfolk as well.

Does it not strike you that if these priests had not invented the word "Sin", how many useful and great lives would have been saved to the world? There would have been no Crusades, no Wars of the Roses, no Spanish Inquisition, no torturing of brave men and no 'untouchables'. The world has to "thank" the priests for all these massacres in the name of some religion or other!

I appeal to your readers to expose these priests and their disgusting tactics.

I heartily welcome an Association on the lines suggested by Mr. G. K. Nariman and all those who are interested should write to him.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To the numerous letters that have recently appeared in your columns from your readers of all creeds, communities, and classes, about removing the priestcraft from all religions, I wish to contribute my humble views in the matter. The seed of all religions is God. All religions are like big bulky, pompous trees grown from one seed in different lands and climes, gaining their vigour, strength, height, width and depth according to the number of worshipers and their intelligence. These worshippers find these trees most beautiful and attractive. The leaves and branches of the trees are the ceremonies and rituals of all religions. The flowers of the trees are the scriptures. And the fruits of all such trees are the priests. Till you do not destroy the tree you cannot do away with the priests. The priests will remain in one shape or another, till the seed and its growth in all its pomp and glory are there. Priestcraft will never ago, and priests will always be there till humanity lives. Long live the priests:—Yours, etc.

L. ROYSAMPAT.

## INDIANS AND POPPY DAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Every November there is a lot of publicity given in India to the "Poppy Day", and a lot of Indians subscribed to this fund.

The Poppy "Alexandray" and other days were started in England and mainly concerns the English.

Have any of our Relief Funds started in India been "boomed" to half the extent the Poppy and other days are boomed here, how many Englishmen have subscribed and what does the total come to?

Surely Indians realize that "Charity Begins at Home" and if they have any spare cash it is their duty as Indians to support Indian charities before foreign charities.

It may be that subscribing to foreign charities gets their name in longer print in the Press?

Perhaps this letter will help those vacilating minds to act not anti-Indians Co.—Yours, etc.,

"GENTLEMAN WITH THE DUSTER."

Ahmedabad, Nov. 9.

—:o:—

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Poppy day is fast approaching and some functions are being organised in aid of British ex-service men. We have never heard of funds being raised in England for Indian ex-servicemen. What have the Britons have done for Indian ex-servicemen who gave their chief share in winning war for their country?—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED C. PATEL.

## BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to report the scarcity of water supply in the Fort side. In the morning after 6 a.m. water does not rise to third floor and in the evening to the greatest disadvantage of the occupants water is not available on the third and the higher stories until as late as 8 p.m.

Will the Municipal authorities remove the grievance in no time?—Yours, etc.,

A FORT RESIDENT.

II.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Kindly spare some space to the following few lines in the next issue of your paper and oblige.

Inspite of the assurance given by the Municipal Commissioner, the residents of Parbhadevi experience great difficulty in getting water. The residents of third floor cannot get water after 6 a.m. and before 6 p.m. The tanks and flushes of latrines do not work and the sweepers employed for cleaning the latrines cannot get water, the water taps being crowded and the result is obvious.

If the water supply is not increased there is great danger to the health of the residents. I hope Sir that you will kindly take up the question and advise the authorities to look into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. PATIL,
Resident of Parbhadevi,
Bhikoo Building, Dadar.

## "BARGAINING SPIRIT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read in your columns the remarks made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and some others on the four conditions offered by our Delhi leaders.

Sir Chimanlal and Co. severely deprecate the "bargaining spirit" of the All-India Congress Committee "They do not desire to place any difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement", as they put it.

Any one who has even a glimpse of an idea or a hazy and unclear notion of political economy will not condemn this policy of "bargaining spirit", as the very liberal Liberals put it.

I think, Mr. N. C. Kelkar was quite correct, when pointing to the fact that in the Viceroy's statement, there was nothing to enthuse over, he referred to the "weak-mindedness" of the easily satisfied Liberals. He is not a bit wrong in attributing the cause of the boycott of the "Simon-Seven" by the same leaders to the fact that they were not appointed on the Statutory Commission.

Is this not "bargaining spirit"? Again, the demand for Dominion Status is a clear transaction between England and India. Therefore is it not a bargain?—Yours, etc.,

"EVER-READY."

Poona.

## "RATIONALISM IN INDIA."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to a Rationalist's letter in your issue of to-day, I write to say that your correspondent has made a mistake when he says that Mr. Joseph McCabe delivered some Rationalist lectures in Bombay in the month of October, 1910. He is right when he says that a preliminary meeting was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association at Apollo Bunder in connection with the projected visit of Mr. McCabe. At the last moment, however, Mr. McCabe, owing to a hitch in the arrangements, wired to say that he could not come. This was a great disappointment to a large number of people as much enthusiasm prevailed over the announcement of a visit from such a distinguished lecturer and writer.

At the preliminary meeting which was presided by (now) Sir Dinshaw Wacha a good number of distinguished persons was present. I have not got a list of the persons present, but I remember that among others were Mr. afterwards Sir Lalubhai Shah who became a Judge of the Bombay High Court, Sir Goculdas K. Parekh, Sir Rattan Tata, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Dr. N. Katrak. I take this opportunity to inform sympathizers with the Rationalistic movement that I shall be glad to enrol any applicant as member of the Rationalist Press Association of London.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE,
Hon. Secretary, R. P. A., London.
3, Morland Road

## THREATENED INCREASE IN WATER TAX.

(Continued from page 12.)

vised estimates of the Schools Committee's Budget for 1929-30, I find that a provision has been made for additional expenditure on account of an anticipated increase of 2,000 children during 1929-30. During the first half of the year the number of pupils on the whole was less than on 1st April, 1929, owing to the strikes. The number is being gradually made up during the second half of the year and it is expected that the number on 1st April, 1929, will be reached by the end of December, 1926, it is therefore unreasonable to expect an increase of 2,000 pupils in January and February, 1930. I have therefore reduced the revised estimates for 1929-30 as prepared by the Schools Committee by an amount of Rs. 39 with a corresponding increase in the opening balance for the year 1930-31. In the estimates for 1930-31 the Schools Committee provided for the full year's expenditure on account of their anticipated increase of 2,000 pupils in 1929-30 and a further increase on account of 10 months' expenditure for additional 2,000 pupils in 1930-31. As I do not anticipate any increase in the number of pupils in 1929-30, I have dropped the full year's provision made by the Schools Committee on that account in the estimate for 1930-31. As the increase of 2,000 pupils in 1930-31 will be spread over the full year I have provided for 5 months' expenditure on an average instead of 10 months as provided for by the Schools Committee. These variations principally account for a reduction of Rs. 1,35 in the contribution as asked for by the Schools Committee. A careful examination of other items on the lines suggested by Mr. N. D. Mehta, the Retrenchment Adviser, may suggest further reduction in the contribution to be made to the Schools Committee and I suggest that this should be done in consultation with the Chairman of the Schools Committee when the Standing Committee consider the budget in detail.

The decrease of Rs. 27 under Public Health is due principally to reduction of Rs. 46 under General Supervision, Epidemics and Miscellaneous counter-balanced by an increase of Rs. 18 under Malaria due to the revision of the grade of Junior Supervisors, provision for which was made in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Committee and to the salary of the Malaria Officer being charged to that head. The increase of Rs. 1,02 under Medical Relief and Education is made up of Rs. 19 on account of the new ward and special repairs to the Arthur Road Hospital of Rs. 19 under Maternity Homes due principally to an additional home in Khetwadi, of Rs. 38 under King Edward Memorial Hospital on account of increased provision in the establishment as well as other items necessitated by the increase in the number of in-patients and out-patients and of an increase of Rs. 30 on account of New Works. The increase of Rs. 1,12 under the head Roads, Drains and Sewers is accounted for by an an increase of Rs. 45 for Renewal of Road Surfaces on account of the additional roads as well as of increase of Rs. 36 on account of temporary staff for conversion of privies. There is an increase of Rs. 10 due to the transfer of Loan Works staff and a further increase of Rs. 10 under New Works. Under IX Mechanical there is an increase of Rs. 22 due principally to introduction of tractors and trailers for B Ward, South. The corresponding saving appears under VII Street Cleansing and Conservancy under Bullock Traction. Under Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management the increase of Rs. 2,55 is accounted for to the extent of Rs. 2,29 by the transfer of Loan Works Staff and the balance is mainly due to additional staff for the removal of stall boards &c. The latter expenditure will be more than covered by the fees on licenses for the stall boards in selected localities. The increase under Markets is due to the fact that a proportion of the cost of General Superintendence has been charged to that head as ordered by the Standing Committee.

INCOME FOR 1930-31.

The income for the next year including the contribuution of Rs. 1,29 from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of the supervision of Capital Works is estimated at Rs. 3,47,27 as against Rs. 3,33,04 for the current year. The real revenue for 1930-31 may therefore be put at Rs. 3,45,98 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 3,31,52. There is thus an increase of Rs. 14,46. This increase is accounted for almost wholly by the anticipated receipt of the arrears due by the G.I.P. Railway which amount to Rs 14,32.

CLOSING BALANCE.

As explained in the beginning of this note, the working Cash Balance at the close of the year 1929-30 is estimated at Rs. 19,26. The closing balance for the next year is estimated at Rs. 31,07.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The non-payment of their dues by the G.I.P. Railway has profoundly affected the Budget for the current year as well as that of the next year. In place of an estimated deficit of Rs. 3,44 in the current year, the Revised Estimates show a deficit of Rs. 15,57. In estimating the receipts of the current year, no allowance was made for the payment by the G.I.P. Railway of the arrears of 1928-29, but full provision was made for payment of the dues of the current year. These dues amount to Rs. 6,42. If to this is added Rs. 4,72 which have been lost to us in the current year owing to the Government having decided to pay their dues in lieu of the General Tax in arrears instead of in advance, the total comes to Rs. 11,14. If this is deducted from the estimated deficit of Rs. 15,57, the deficit is reduced to Rs. 4,43 as compared with the Budget estimate of Rs. 3,44.

The total of the arrears due from the G.I.P. Railway is Rs. 14,32. It is estimated that the whole of this amount will be paid by them in the next year over and above the amount that may become due from them for the various Municipal taxes in that year. If this unusual item of Rs. 14,32 is deducted from the estimates for the next year, the surplus of Rs. 8,12 is converted into a deficit of Rs. 6,20 as explained above. The dispute with the G.I.P. Railway has been rererred to the Government of India. Our case is so strong both on grounds of law and equity, that I consider we are fully justified in making provision for the payment of all the arrears in the next year.

The General Tax was raised to its present level in the year 1922-23. The following are the figures of our income and expenditure from that year::—

| Year. | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1922-23 | 2,67,53 | 2,61,61 |
| 1923-24 | 2,79,21 | 2,89,50 |
| 1924-25 | 3,02,15 | 3,00,57 |
| 1925-26 | 3,05,31 | 2,90,87 |
| 1926-27 | 3,21,35 | 3,01,62 |
| 1927-28 | 3,17,08 | 3,14,45 |
| 1928-29 | 3,15,33 | 3,27,50 |
| 1929-30 | | |
| (Revised) | 3,16,29 | 3,31,86 |
| 1930-31 | | |
| (Budget) | 3,47,27 | 3,39,15 |

Before proceeding to draw conclusions from these figures, it will be necessary to adjust the differences caused by the non-payment of the G.I.P. Railway bills from the year 1928-29. I have worked out what our income and expenditure would have been, if the G.I.P. Railway had paid their dues regularly in the years in which they became due. On that basis, the figures would be:—

| Year. | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1928-29 | 3,23,12 | 3,27,56 |
| 1929-30 | | |
| (Revised) | 3,22,70 | 3,31,86 |
| 1930-31 | | |
| (Budget) | 3,32,95 | 3,39,15 |

CAUSE OF DEFICITS.

On this basis, we would have had a deficit of Rs. 4,38 in 1928-29, Rs. 9,16 in 1929-30 and Rs. 6,20 in 1930-31. Such large deficits from year to year cannot be contemplated with equanimity. It is necessary, however, to analyse the figures of the last three years a little more carefully. It is only since 1928-29 that we have been making provision out of Revenue for the service of our Development Loans. A provision of Rs. 6,93 was made for the first time in 1928-29 for the payment of Sinking Fund charges on our Development Loans. Since 1929-30, full provision of Interest and Sinking Fund Charges on the Development Loans is being made. Such provision in 1929-30 amounts to Rs. 16,43 and in 1930-31 to Rs. 16,44. Our deficits will thus be seen to be due to our following the strict path of financial rectitude. The payment of interest and Sinking Fund charges on our Loans is the first of our obligations. That obligation is likely to become heavier in the future as we will have to raise a Loan for the conversion of privies into water-closets and for the Sewerage of the North and, perhaps, also for improving our water supply. The amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality, when it comes, will involve with it the immediate necessity of devising measures to meet our heavy financial responsibilities on that score. The situation is thus one which calls for the exercise of the greatest caution and conservatism in the incurring of expenditure under all heads, if the tax payer is to be saved from a heavy additional burden.

AXE THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

EXPENDITURE.

This caution is being exercised; but there is room for greater economy in the expenditure of the Schools Committee. In spite of the efforts of the Chairman and some members of the Schools Committee, a determined opposition has been offered to the reduction in the unjustifiably high scale of pay of the Primary School teachers, not only in the case of the existing incumbants, but also of future recruits. The Corporation has gone beyond that and has recently sanctioned an increase in the salary of the Vernacular Final teachers, which involves an additional expenditure of over rupees thirty-six thousand in the next year. It is neither fair to the rest of the municipal administration in which even desirable schemes involving expenditure have to be postponed or abandoned, nor to the general tax-payer, that one section of municipal servants should thus frustrate the efforts at economy which, but for this one exception, meet with the cordial co-operation and approval of the Corporation.

INCREASE IN WATER-TAX.

The recurring deficits naturally raise the question of finding further sources of taxation. I do not think, however, that circumstances are such as would justify an increase in the General Tax during such an acute depression as the one through which the City is passing. Different considerations, however, apply to the Water Tax, the revenue from which should under the law cover the expenditure. On an examination of the figures and again assuming that the G.I.P. Railway would have paid the Water Tax in the year in which it became due, I find that the income and expenditure during the last three years on water supply would have been as follows:—

| Year. | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs |
| 1928-29 | 68,58 | 68,46 |
| 1929-30 | 64,86 | 69,20 |
| 1930-31 | 66,76 | 69,94 |

These figures show a small surplus, of Rs. 12 in 1928-29 and deficits of Rs. 4,34 and Rs. 3,19 in 1929-30 and 1930-31 respectively. A deficit of Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs in two years on the water supply is not contemplated by the statute, which, while precluding the Water Tax from being made a source of revenue, undoubtedly intends that the water supply should pay its way. If the Water Tax on value which works out at very much less than the cost to the Municipality of supplying the water, is raised from 3-3/4 per cent. to 4 per cent., it will yield an additional income of Rs. 2,18 in the next year. If the minimum tax by meter measurement is raised from As. 10 per 1,000 gallons to As. 12 per 1,000 gallons, it will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1,61 in the next and Rs. 3,22 per annum thereafter. Both as I am to propose additional charges for water at a time when the City is suffering from partial water scarcity owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the last monsoon, I do not think the provision of water supply at a loss to the Municipality can be justified and, therefore, recommend to the Standing Committee and the Corporation the consideration of one or both the sources of increased revenue suggested by me.

## U. P. Governor To Open Indian Science Congress.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey will open the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad on 2nd January.—A. P.

Meet the demands of modern life
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Remember, there is boundless energy for you in
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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

## MALARIA COMMISSION.

—:o:—

### Visit To Central Bengal Districts.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations have been visiting some of the notoriously malarious places on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the Sunderbans and also in the districts of the 24 Parganas, Jessore, Nadia and Murshidabad and the submountain regions of the Terai and Dooars of Northern Bengal.

They are very keen and energetic and by means of motor cars, trollies and boats they penetrate into the interior of the country and examine the prevalence of malaria and the resulting high spleen index amongst the children of the localities.

During their itinerary they have also been investigating the connection of the dead and dying rivers of Central Bengal with the incidence of malaria. They also noted the different anti-malarial methods adopted for the control of malaria.

Major J. A. Sinton, O.B.E., Director, Malaria Survey of India, is in charge of the party. On the Eastern Bengal Railway they were also accompanied by Dr. Charles A. Bentley, C.I.E., Director of Public Health, Bengal, and Dr H. Suhrawardy, O.B.E., Chief Medical Officer of the E. B. Railway.

The party spent some time at Jessore, a notorious malaria-stricken place in the centre of Bengal with numerous dead and dying rivers with which a high incidence of malaria is invariably associated—a fact which has permanently been brought to the notice of the public and the medical profession by Dr. Bentley, and corroborated by the observations of Mr. C. Adams Williams, C.I.E., Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway vigorous efforts are being made under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer to control the incidence of malaria amongst the staff and the inefficiency caused by this disease.—A. P.

## Daily Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 10.

Unsettled conditions in the central Arabian Sea have probably developed into a depression with its centre near latitude fourteen degrees north longitude sixty-three degrees east. East Arabian Sea depression has apparently become unimportant. Local rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Sind. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The chief amounts of rainfall are. Port Blair half inch, Victoria Point one; Mergui half and Karachi a quarter.

Forecast.—Scattered falls of rain are likely in south Madras.—A. P.

## Allahabad Swimmer To Swim English Channel.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

Mr. Robin Chatterjee, the Allahabad swimmer, intends swimming the English Channel with his hands and feet tied and arrangements are being made for the attempt to take place next July.—A. P.

## *ROYAL GALLERY DINNER.*

—:o:—

### PRINCE OF WALES TO PRESIDE.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

To-night's dinner in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, when the Prince of Wales will preside over a gathering of 320 holders of the Victoria Cross, will be a historic occasion for it will be the largest gathering of V. C. S. ever held. There are 450 surviving holders of the decoration, and although many come from overseas, those not attending the dinner are mainly absent through inability to make the long journey to England from the Dominions and Colonies. In Australia, for instance, forty-five holders of the Victoria Cross who are unable to come are being entertained in the Commonwealth by the Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven, and the State Governors. Invitations to the dinner given by the Prince of Wales extend to all holders of the Victoria Cross, and not only to those who won the decoration in the Great War. Thus Colonel Reynolds, aged eighty-six, and Private Williams, aged eighty-two, who won the Victoria Cross at Rorkes Drift, in South Africa in 1879 and General Sir Reginald Hart, who won his in the Zulu campaign of the same year, and is now eighty-one will be present. The youngest will be Private Recketts from Newfoundland, who by giving a wrong age managed to enter the army at the age of fifteen and won the V. C. when he was seventeen. Every guest present will have performed some act of astounding courage, initiative or self-sacrifice on land or sea or in the air, and all the services will be represented in the toast list.

Thus, when the Prince proposes the guests, those who will respond will be Lieut.-Commander Auten of behalf on Naval V. C. S., Sergeant Spackman for Army V. C. S., Colonel Bishop for Airmen V. C. S. and Colonel Pearkes (Canada) for overseas V. C. S. Immense public interest is being taken in the event.—B. O. W.

## ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

—:o:—

### Sixth Convention To Meet At Nagpur.

The Sixth Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at Nagpur on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December, 1929. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., will preside. It is anticipated that the attendance will be unusually large, this year, and all affiliated Unions are, therefore, requested to apprise the Secretary, the Reception Committee, A. I. R. Federation, Nagpur, of the exact number of delegates and visitors attending, before the 23rd instant with the corresponding remittances at the rate of Rs. 2 per delegate and 0-8-0 per visitor, which are the fees fixed by the Reception Committee.

The Reception of the A. I. T. U. Congress have fixed the boarding charges at Rs. 1-8 per day for Indian style. Those who want arrangements in European style will have to inform the Secretary of that Committee, sufficiently in advance, so that arrangements can be made in time.

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## FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI.

### 33 Per cent Fall In Cotton Piece-Goods Import.

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for October issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.77 crores, a decrease of Rs. 1.19 crores and that of exports to Rs. 1.31 crores, a decrease of Rs. 73 lakhs, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the seven months ending October show a decrease of Rs. 2.91 crores or 16 per cent. under imports and of Rs. 2.49 crores or 15 per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

The principal decreases in imports during October as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures (valued at Rs. 45 lakhs—decrease Rs. 42 lakhs) oils (valued at Rs. 1 lakh—decrease Rs. 24 lakhs), metals and ores (valued at Rs. 15 lakhs—decrease Rs. 11 lakhs), sugar (14,400 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs—decrease 2,700 tons and Rs. 6 lakhs) and woolen goods (valued at Rs. 14 lakhs—decrease Rs. 5 lakhs).

In exports the principal decreases occurred under cotton (7,400 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakhs—decrease 3,800 tons and Rs. 50 lakhs) rapeseed (700 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs—decrease 3,100 tons and Rs. 7 lakhs) wool (1,700 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs—decrease 290 tons and Rs. 5 lakhs) and raw hides (16 tons valued at Rs. 21,000—decrease 385 tons and Rs. 4 lakhs).

DETAILED EXAMINATION.

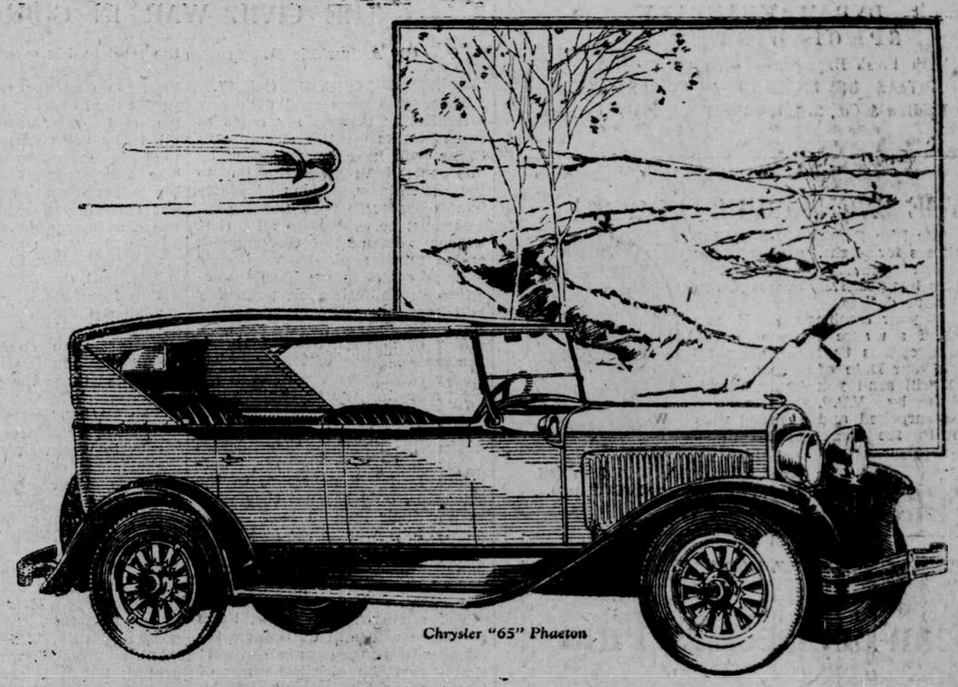
A detailed examination of the figures recorded during the month shows that on the import side, the decrease under cotton-manufacturers occurred in receipts of white and coloured goods only, those of grey goods registering a slight increase. Arrivals of white goods amounted to 7-1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs as against 15-1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 39 lakhs, while those of coloured goods totalled 6 million yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs as against 12 million yards valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in the corresponding month last year. Imports of grey goods at 2-3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 7 lakhs showed an increase of 170,000 yards in quantity and Rs. 3,700 in value. The total imports of cotton piece-goods during the seven months' ending October 1929 amounted to 166-3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 449 lakhs, showing a decrease of 33 per cent. in quantity and of 34 per cent. in value as compared with the corressponding period last year.

The decline under oils was due to a complete absence of imports of kerosene oil during the month under review as against 4-1/4 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. Of the total quantity of sugar imported during the month viz.: 14,000 tons, 12,000 tons came from Java and 1,980 tons were beet sugar from the United Kingdom. The total quantity of this commodity imported during the seven months of 1929-30 was 124,000 tons as against 111,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1928-29.

EXPORT TRADE.

Turning to exports, the decrease under cotton was most noticeable in shipments to Italy and Japan. The total quantity of this commodity exported during the seven months ending October amounted to 94,900 tons (or 531,400 bales) as against 66,800 tons (or 374,200 bales) in the corresponding period last year. The drop under rapeseed was due to lack of demand from the United Kingdom which took 750 tons in October 1928. Under wool the reduction in shipments of Indian Wool to the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States of America amounting to 1,279 tons, 8 tons and 88 tons, respectively, as compared with 1,389 tons, 59 tons and 164 tons in the corresponding month last year accounted for the decrease.

The decline under raw hides was shared by buffalo hides and cow hides. All the wheat shipped during the month was Indian and the total quantity of this commodity shipped during the seven months of the current official year amounted to 14,100 tons of which 9,800 tons was Indian and 4,300 tons Australian wheat as against 107,800 tons Indian wheat shipped in the corresponding period last year.—A. P.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## NEW KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

### Selection in Accordance with Country's Custom.

NADIR KHAN'S SUPER-HUMAN TASK.

The following highly interesting communication from Dr. Ahmad Ali, who was officer in charge of the Central Military Hospital at Kabul before he returned to India a few months ago, speaks for itself:—

I received the accompanying letter, dated the 2nd October, from friends who left Kabul by air in February last. He is a keen student of Afghan affairs and even while in Kabul he had been foretelling the success of the present King of the Afghans. It makes interesting reading and answers a question which is on every lip. I endorse every word of it and send it for publication in your esteemed paper.

I have served the Afghan Government as an army surgeon for 27 years and seen nearly the whole of Afghanistan as staff surgeon to the present King, who was then Commander-in-Chief. I was one of last to leave Kabul by air in February and have since kept in touch with the development in that country, so I may be considered to be competent to speak with some measure of confidence.

Here is the text of the letter:—

NADIR KHAN'S QUALIFICATIONS

With Muhammad Nadir Khan as King, Afghanistan has the right man to guide her through the troublous times ahead. He is far-seeing, brave, sagacious and experienced, a popular hero, a wise administrator, a perfect gentleman, a seasoned diplomat, a tried soldier, and a true Muslim not only in his beliefs but also in his life. A Pir once said about him as follows, and he voiced the feeling of the whole of Afghanistan. (This was said when he had not yet left France):—

"He does not drink. He is no adulterer or gambler. He has never taken dbribes or practised extortion. He has not shirked his duties or embezzled State moneys. He holds the right creed, regularly performs the prayers, keeps fasts, gives charity and alms and loves us, *fuqara*. Such a man is a God send for the people of Afghanistan in these days."

To you and me sitting here, it does seem hasty for him to accept the crown of that disturbed country almost immediately after his arrival at Kabul. I think it is, in a great measure, due to the people, who have attempted to identify him with the pro-Amanullah faction. In order to succeed in his mission of pacification, he must have been called upon by the Mullahs, Khans and Maliks to publicly disassociate himself from the party of Amanullah Khan, to which he was declared to belong. Finding the return of that ill-advised King impossible on account of the united opposition of three provinces and the few representatives of the rest that were residing at Kabul, and feeling that he himself was in danger of being misunderstood, he must have been placed under the necessity of bowing to the will of the people.

He has not chosen the so-called correct (from the Western point of view only) but protracted and expensive method of summoning the representatives of the whole of the country to meet at Kabul after braving the danger of the road and the rigours of winter and vote "freely" under the guns of his batteries and letting the rival candidates and their armed partisans canvass votes in the meanwhile at the point of the sword. On the other hand, he has selected the time-honoured method that had been followed by all his predecessors on the throne of Afghanistan since the time of Ahmad Shah Abdeli. That is to summon all the high officials, civil and military, influential chiefs, Mullah and Mashkih and the heads of the noble families present in the capital and to ask them to choose a ruler. Their chosen one has to stand forth unarmed and unguarded and to invite the soldiery and the public to pay him homage, after that the provincials are invited to send their representatives carrying letters of acceptance of the new ruler. Is it not another method of a national referendum? In any case is it the national way and when in Rome one should do as Rome does. Is the present time the most suitable for plunging the turbulent and warring people of Afghanistan into the throes of a general election on Western lines, which they do not understand and what is more, do not appreciate?

NATURAL AND BEST CHOICE.

That the choice fell upon him is natural. There was no chance for Amanullah Khan or his children except in the imagination of certain sentimental Indians. Inayat-Ullah Khan, Ali Ahmad Khan, Asad Ullah Khan or Nadir Khan besides Bacha-i-Saqao were the only people upon whom the choice could have fallen. The first is in Persia, the second in his grave, the third a mere youth and yet untried, the fourth a man who commands their confidence, is neutral and above all parties. Is it to be wondered that they chose him?

It is the best choice too. He is a true patriot and no selfish opportunist. This step must have been taken by him after due deliberation and only after exhausting all other means of facilitating the pacification of the country and the early restoration of law and order Afghanistan and her conditions cannot be judged by European standards. Even in India, after so many decades of European rule, elections are but expensive farces and usually lead to a great deal of bad blood. The present moment is hardly the time for introducing new-fangled methods in that turbulent and conservative country. I am sure details become available, there will be found no cause to blame that clear sighted and far-seeing states man for undue haste. He will, I am certain, summon a grand assembly Loi Jirgah, as soon as order has been restored and roads rendered safe for peaceful travelling, and ask them to ratify the choice of the provisional assembly of Kabul. Now that the election has been proclaimed, you will find that he will be accepted as King by all different tribes without demur.

SUPERHUMAN TASK.

Abdul Hakim Khan is living in Peshawar which is violently pro-Amanullah Khan and is probably playing to the gallery for the time (till the truth penetrates the thickest skulls) as a diplomatic measure to assure his safety from molestation by the rowdy element. This is the most charitable view that can be taken of his behaviour.

The task that lies before His Majesty Muhammad Nadir Khan is almost superhuman, but if there is any man who can do it, it is he. May God preserve him from his enemies, save him from his friends and spare him long enough to bring order out of chaos and to restore his fatherland to peace and prosperity!—"Muslim Outlook."

## BOMBAY "LEADERS'" SURRENDER

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

city, if he would not have any such misunderstanding due to the easy glide between the public and private capacity of such as him, to deceive the constituents he is supposed to represent in this matter?

Sir Purshottamdas's colleague of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A., has signed the Delhi response. Was that signature, also, in a personal, or in a representative capacity? If the latter, is there a cleavage of opinion among the "leaders" of the business world? And if there is such a cleavage, what steps are these responsible leaders of the mercantile interest taking to restore unity of action and sentiment? The public has a right to know of their plans if they have any. Their constituents have a still greater claim to know of these plans, to consider and approve them. Or, perhaps, is it a fact that these representatives have no confidence in their constituents, and do not want to consult them, except to confront them with a loaded pistol of a 'fait accompli'? If this is not well grounded, why are they keeping so silent?

It is upto Sir Purshottamdas and his colleagues of the Bombay breakdown to explain themselves, and justify their action. The mere juggling with "personal" and "public" capacities will not,—ought not to,—serve their turn. I have heard it said that the organisers of the Delhi statement are warmly canvassing for widespread support to their pronouncement. Has the Indian Merchants' Chamber been officially approached to adhere to the Delhi reply? If so, what has been the Chamber's reply to that invitation? Is the Chamber to procrastinate when it is a matter of signing a "bargaining" statement; and is it to be superhustled into a surrender at discretion? Or has the Chamber no opinion to offer, no lead to give, no interests to guard? Since when have the new ethics of disdaining "bargaining" as huckstering, and the new policy of considering signing a document without even understanding its terms and implications, been regarded as part of commercial wisdom, and practical prudence. Will the magnates of the mercantile interest explain?—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

DISCHARGED ON TENDERING APOLOGY.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Mr. Sailesnath Bisi, advocate, who was charged in connection with a procession in celebration of the political sufferers day, was discharged on tendering an apology. In a written statement he expressed regret for the part he had taken in the procession and undertook never in future to participate in any political movements other than constitutional and peaceful movements. The case against him was, therefore, allowed to be withdrawn, but charges of sedition and conspiracy were framed against four other Congress workers, who were betried along with him.—A. P.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

The Secretary and Lady Doctor of the Khatau Makanji Free Dispensary and Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E. at Cavel, Girgaum, and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of October 1929 in all 2350 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of theses were 1245 women, 796 children and 309 infants. 20 cases were attended to at the Hospital. The average attendance being 75.8. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1929 was 114. Forty expectant mothers were under observation.


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# EAST AND WEST.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(By Arthur Field).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Those who have read with any attention or interest my notes in recent weeks on the situation in China, will have been struck by one fact which gives the lie to the general accusations of senseless disorder in that country.

It must be evident to all that serious defects of Government, and a revolt against intolerable wrongs, could alone have inspired so much resistance, pugnacity and heroism.

Side by side with that fact is the phenomenon of leader after leader turning to revolt, even after "accepting the inevitable" and working with the Government. As I said three weeks ago, "We cannot freely distribute certificates of virtue." Some generals, certainly, lead their troops to the slaughter, only because they want to pay their men in loot and stolen food what they owe them in pay. Others are playing the big game, for the supreme control of China.

Yet, among the generals, there are some who still at times remember that they are Chinese; that they sided with the forces of law and order in order to bring work, prosperity and security to the masses; that they in some cases were thrilled as never in their lives before, by the growing prophecies and hopes of Sun-Yat Sen, adopted as lifeless watchwords by the official Republicans. After a certain amount of service, or of allied fealty, with the Nanking anti-Reds, these soldiers have been sickened by the total absence of any realisation of the Revolution. Disorder and chaos are no less evident than before. For no attempt is made to remove the causes from which springs the Red as well as desperate starving peasant.

So we have Chang Fa-Kwei ratting from Nanking "Chinese Nationalist Government" and linking his fortunes with the Kwangsi generals in an attack on the Nanking stronghold in the South. The fighting in connection with this move is now continuing. There was also a statement that Chang Fah-Kwei was in negotiation with that pillar of Kuomintang power, Wang Ching-Wei, who was one of the least soiled and reactionary members of the Nanking authority. It was anticipated that Wang was on the point of breaking Nanking.

**ANOTHER ENEMY.**

Now another enemy of Nanking has appeared in the field. The much-advertised "Christian" general, who has a bad reputation and on whom no hopes of national salvation can be based, has realised my prediction of September 13 and taken the field against Nanking. This general, Feng Yu Hsiang, holds his forces in the N.-W. Provinces, where they have been quiescent during the summer. The rumours have been that the southern malcontents have been corresponding with him,—a move perhaps very dangerous to their own hopes and ambitions. Anyway, Feng has taken the offensive, and has been promptly responded to by a declaration of war from Nanking. Feng was regarded not merely as quiescent, but as almost in hiding (if a general with an army can ever hide). Instead of being "in hiding in Shansi Province from his numerous Nationalist enemies," here he is in the open field against them. Evidently the Nanking Government "don't know everything down in Shansi". Another evidence of their poor knowledge of all the factors, is their arrest of Lu Chung-Lin, their own Minister of War. He has been, it is declared, plotting against them. They complain that the Great Powers have not fully endorsed their regime even yet, though engaged in a task of crushing the Communist elements for the control of Canton, whose victory would be so deleterious to the interests of trade, interest and profit.

**BRIBERY,—BY WHOM?**

With consummate skill, unfortunately appreciated by no one but myself, I here interrupt the narrative with telling effect. The Press, with practically no exceptions, repeat the reports of the agencies that the hand of Soviet Russia is visible in all this. The "Daily Mail" sends a special correspondent to China, Sir Percival Phillips, who can tell you the precise amount paid to keep the adherents of the Nanking Party "loyal" to reaction; but he adds that the Chinese Government officially declares that the rebel backsliders were backed by the Soviet Government. One would feel inclined to back them one-self if one were "sporty,", for they seem on the road to big events. The heading, "Moscow Plot in China,—Plan to Foment Civil War, Big Bribes for Leaders," is a sad jumble and misrepresentation—applied by the enterprising editor to his correspondent's article. The article plainly says that the big bribes were not Soviet bribes, but Government bribes to keep the dissidents quiet. He says:

In the South certain generals who, according to the Nationalists, had declared their desertion from the rebel movement against Canton, are again actively supporting that campaign against Ctao etoin ScuR etoni and Nanking now sorrowfully admits that there submission was merely a ruse to gain time. The Nationalists were also deluded by certain of Feng's generals, to whom they paid the equivalent of nearly £500,000 to ensure their defection from Feng. The generals however took the money, but remained loyal to the North."

In other words, the army leaders got pay for their troops and then said good bye. It is all very well to say that this, "according to good authority, is really manipulated by Russia", which is not proved; but it is certain that it ought not to be headed "Moscow Plot in China,—Big Bribes for Leaders." The wicked, wily Russians did not have to pay a cent; the "heathen Chinee" got all he wanted from his fellow countryman.

**THE MARTYRED MASSES.**

Amidst our gurgles of delight, the horrifying thought intervenes, —of the unknown but suspected sources of the immense wealth that is at the disposal of Nanking Even if it comes from abroad, this means of corruption and war has got to be and is being repaid by the toiling and starving masses of China. They have to pay for the very weapons that are rivetting slavery and destitution on their necks.

The only consoling feature, then, is the fact that by whatever means and with whatever object an immense pincers is being closed on the Nanking Government. One of its jaws is closing from the north another from the South.

General Chang Fah-Kwei (or Fah-Kwai) has carried his redoubtable "Ironsides" with him, in his return to the rebel cause. After leading these veterans of the Revolutionary War with fulsome praise, the Nankingers are now referring to them as the "notorious Ironsides, the Communist army commanded by Genl. Fah-Kwai". It is now one of three columns moving on Canton.

Feng has, it is stated, been doing some subornation on his own account among the garrisons on the Yang-tse river, and they have obligingly risen against Nanking. His armies are mobilised and already advancing towards Hankow on the one side, and Shantung on the other. If they can occupy the Peking-Nanking railway an advance on Nanking is quite practicable. It is necessary to warn all students of Chinese developments that a victory in which the "Christian General" participates, although it will crush Nanking, cannot be for the good of the Chinese cause.

The news of the converging moment of troops practically ceases while the new film, "Soviet In road In China", is run on. The accounts are Japanese. After Russia made a separate peace with the troops maintaining the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, rumours circulated that Japan would seek the first opportunity to strengthen its position in Mongolia. Has the excuse now started? The report synchronises with news that the Chinese court at Harbin has passed heavy sentences on the 37 Russians who were arrested when the Russian Consulate was violated by the Chinese. If Russian troops are really at Ilan, that Court had better make a bolt for it.

**TEMPLE ENTRY.**

An insignificant squabble over untouchables entering the Parvati Temple at Poona has been turned over on the tongue in the usual jocular manner by the British press. No one was slaughtered, yet the incident is cited as some sort of corroboration of the myth prevalent here that "the blighters would slaughter each other if the British were not there". Mobs slaughter a little occasionally, while the said restraining hand is in full evidence,—but never mind about that. We are solemnly treated to the woes of the poor Untouchables, and that indisputable authority on such matters, Maya Mayo, is quoted as showing that the cause of these poor people has been alone espoused, a thing unheard of otherwise, by the Prince of Wales! Great Scotland Yard! It takes the bun.

**Recoup Lost Vitality**

Side by side with the excesses we are addicted to, we ought to be wide awake and follow some simple means to recoup our vigour and vitality, side by side with their exhaustion. It is then and only then that we can hope to maintain our strength and live a fairly long life. Even the strongest of us will see their strength disappearing gradually and their health shattering, unless they take proper precautions. Therefore

**USE PROPER TONICS.**

Prepared by an eminent Physician; but beware of the quack remedies. Below are given some of the numerous choicest tonics prepared by the well-known Physician of Northern India Pt. Thakur Dutta Sharma K. V. V. Bhushan. Select one for yourself or write particulars of your complaint and one suited to your temperament and constitution will be prepared.

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| A tonic of high nutritive value for the brain and physical development. The best for those who are physically rundown and feel their brains exhausted. Suits all temperaments. | **Special Quality** A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steadily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system gives appetite and energies the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments. | An all round constitutional tonic Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. and cures Polyuria, acids phosphates,urates etc. passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. | A powerful all tonic. Tones up the whole system and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days. | A general tonic. Builds up the system. Valuable for those who are constipated and troubled by dreams. Improves great retentive power. |
| Prices: Rs. 2/ ½ lb. Re. 1/ ¼ lb. | Price: 32 Pills Rs. 6/ | Prices: 32 Pills Rs. 4/ 16 Pills Rs. 2/ | Prices 5 tolas Rs. 4/ Sample Re. 1/ | **Aksir No. 44.** A delicious majun. An allround tonic Produces delight, Freshness and retentive powers. |

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**PREPARATIONS AT INDORE.**
**TO WELCOME THE MAHARAJA.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Nov. 9.

H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holker lands in Bombay on Monday morning. His Highness arrives by the s. s. "California" of nchor Line. Mr. and Mrs. Bingley, Mr. Chandrasenrao Matker, and Mr. Wills, the administrative adviser to the young ruler, accompany H. H.'s party. Both the Maharanis, H. H.'s uncle Sirdar Zennane, the Divan, and some others have already proceeded to Bombay to meet the Maharaja. Immediately on landing His Highness starts by a special train which is expected to arrive at Indore on the morning of the 12th instant. All the Sirdars and Jahagirdars are meeting the Maharaja on the railway platform at Indore. The A.G.G., Col. Pritchard, and his assistants will also be present to receive the Maharaja. The usual salutation will be fired from the State batteries. After 'pan-supari H. H. the Maharaja in a carriage and four, will pass through the city. A boy 'scout squad under Commissioner Sirdar Bhagvat will give salutation near the Maharani's 'seral'. The procession will pass through three triumphal arches erected near the station, the Town Hall, and Krishnapura bridge and His Highness will get down at the old Palace for the 'durshan' of Shree Matand, the Holker family deity, and then proceed to Manikbaugh Palace where Sirdar Changan, H. H.'s uncle, will receive him. I hear the Brahmins here had approached the Cabinet, but they were not permitted to arrange any demonstration in honour of the Maharaja. The military authorities and some of the Ministers here are busily seen arranging rehearsals of the procession. Tuesday is observed as a public holiday by the State and all offices and schools will be closed. The date of His Highness' investiture is not yet announced. Some day it will take place in the month of January at the hands of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy.

**WANTED TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**

Very recently the Indore State published a brief statement of its finances for the year 1927-28. Its annual revenue is Rs. 1,31,98,189. Monies were lavishly spent on palaces and Rs. 12 lakhs taken up under that head. The P. W. D., it seems, swallowed up 25 lakhs. Education cost 8 lakhs. The State Cabinet seems to be spending a large amount on higher education. The college education in the State is more or less taken advantage of by students from British territories mostly from Berars. The State has its own local High Court pleaders' examination conducted by its Judicial officers. One cannot understand why it should have LL.B. classes with costly law professors? The Law school is affiliated to the Agra University and is proving more beneficial to outsiders than to State subjects. Is it not high time that the State started a well-equipped technical school, and more high schools in the city? A visit to the City High School will show the scandalous state of the institute on account of overcrowding of class-rooms. The General Minister, who is in charge of Education portfolio, is not attending to the needs of the poor people in the State, and seems engrossed with higher education. The necessity of technical education in Indore is greater than of a Law school. Monies can be easily saved by economising and reducing the phalanx of costly councillors and Ministers drawing very high salaries.

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No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

### THE CAPITOL.

Every now and again a book is published or a play is staged which stands out above all others and marks an epic in progress. It is just the same in film production. New films are shown at the rate of hundreds a year and here again one comes across one now and again that is so excellent that it stands head and shoulders above the others "Poppies of Flanders", the British International Picture which the Management of the Capitol are showing this week, is in this category. It is not a war film but a purely personal drama about "a man called Brown." We first meet "Brown" living alone in a tumbledown hut in South Africa. He is really the son of a titled Englishmn—an-ex-officer of a crack regiment, who had been compelled to resign through his addictedness to drink. A young English girl on a visit to some neighbours hears of the "hopeless case" and immediately displays interest. She rides over to see him. "Brown" is overwhelmed at this sudden interest in his welfare and it is not long before the association of this English girl has the desired effect. "Brown" is reformed. Then Fate takes a hand and the story takes an unexpected twist. "Poppies of Flanders" is a great picture which should certainly be seen. On Saturday and Sunday only by kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. A. M. Bannerman, D.S.O., the full Military Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. under the direction of Mr. S. W. Henwood will be in attendance during all the performances.

### THE GLOBE.

—:o:—

This week The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, presents the best attraction in Bombay by special request of students and collegians —"Douglas Pairbanksa in "Robin Hood," vividly displays the good old times to our modern eyes. It is a boon to school and college boys and girls. They can learn much more from this picture than from half a dozen dry text books. It is a great picture enacted by the greatest artist star of this time. And unlike most other films it has the modesty of an innocent young maid as yet untouched by hand.

Note the change of timings:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily four shows Saturday, Sunday, Friday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

One of the principal events of the season in Bombay will be the appearance of Signor Carpi's Italian Grand Opera Company at the Royal Opera House. This company came to India direct from Milan, and has won golden opinions in Calcutta, Rangoon and other important towns. All the principals are well-known on the Continent of Europe, whilst the chorus, ballet and orchestra are of the high standard that is always associated with Signor Carpi's enterprises. The company inaugurate their stay in Bombay this evening with a production of "Il Trouvatore," perhaps one of the most popular operas that has ever been written, and "Rigoletto" will fill the bill at the matinee performance on Sunday. "La Boheme" will be played on Monday, and on the succeeding days of next week the productions will include "Manon Lescaut," "Carmen," "La Tosca" and "Barbiere de Siviglia." Curiously enough, one of the Opera Company's productions, "Manon Lescaut," will form the cinema attraction at odd times during the week at the Opera House, and there will probably be many people who will take the opportunity of comparing this interesting story in its operatic and cinematic versions.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

—:o:—

The success of "Broadway" has been so pronounced at the Excelsior Theatre during the past week that the management has decided to continue it for another seven days. It thus becomes the first "talkie" to run for more than one week in Bombay. "Broadway" is full of unique situations which are full of dramatic interest whilst the scenes in the Paradise Night Club rank amongst the greatest spectacles that have been seen on the screen. Perhaps its greatest claim to stardom, however, is the fact that a very real story of human life has been incorporated with the more spectacular side of the picture, and it thereby becomes a real play upon the screen. Glenn Tryon has been seen in several recent talkies in Bombay, but never to more advantage than in "Broadway," whilst the two leading ladies, Merna Kennedy and Evelyn Brent, play their parts delightfully and say what they have to say in an understandable manner. The Fox Movietone News will be included in the programme. His Excellency the Governor will attend a special performance in aid of the Sind Relief Fund on Friday night.

### "THE AWAKENING."

—:o:—

The radiant blonde, Vilma Banky, comes into her own as a full-fledged cinema star in 'The Awakening," a dramatic love lyric of peace-time Alsace which will be screened during the coming week at the Empire Theatre. As the saintly idolized belle of the picturessue village who yields her heart to a fickle young officer of many loves, she has a role of fire, tenderness, passion, charm, gaiety and allure. The chilling drama of midnight warfare and wild rides through the gloom of battle-razed lands; the gleam and snap of courageous cavalry on a holiday; the spectacular beauty of carnival day; the biting tragedy of cruel tongues lashing innocence to shame and banishment; the calm majesty of cloistered peace; sweeping romance a tingle with the joy of young love beneath moonlit skies; all these are seen in "The Awakening." This film will be shown throughout the week with the exception of Thursday, when there will be an attractive boxing tournament in which Milton Kubes will make a welcome return to the ring in ten-round contest at catch-weights against Petty Officer Titcombe, of H.M.S. Effingham, and Stoker Taylor, of the same ship, will be seen in action against the champion of Wetsern India, Jack D'Sousa.

### EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

Bob Steele, the king of thrills, will be seen in a fine action picture at the Edward Theatre. Its title is "Captain Careless," and it deals with the adventures of a young lover who has lost his girl to another man but who makes a thrilling aeroplane flight to the South Seas to rescue her from a dangerous situation. The Empress Theatre will screen "The Triumph of the Scarlet Pimpernel," the Baroness Orczy film story which has attracted so much attention during the past week at the Empire Theatre. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

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Price: Rs. 20, 32, 64 and 120 per tola. Quarter price to be sent with orders. (Eco).

### VENGURLA STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

VENGURLA, Nov. 9.

The third social gathering of the past and present members of "The Vengurla Students' Brotherhood" was held on the 3rd instant in the Brotherhood Hall Mr. K. S. Parulekar occupied the chair. The programme commenced with singing by some of the students and other members of the Brotherhood. After the report, which traced the history of the Brotherhood from its inception, was read by Mr. Shantaram Anant Kamat, Mr. Vasudev Damodar Gokhale, a teacher in Prof. Karve's Kanyashala, delivered interesting lecture on "Universal Brotherhood." He showed how the principle of the Universal Brotherhood was deep-rooted in the Aryan religion and traced the history of its development from the Vedic age to the present day. He pointed out its urgent need in the present-day life of our country. He concluded his speech with a request to the students of Vengurla to keep this great ideal as a motto in their life and to devote a few hours every day to social service.

The President also emphasized the same point and advised the audience to bring that principle into practice.

After a cordial vote of thanks was given to the President, function was brought to a close.

### BOMBAY NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 9.

Minister Jadhav has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Non-Brahmin Party, informing him that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party called for to-morrow is unconstitutional. The meeting, however, is likely to be held.—A. P.

### INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

—:o:—

The Superintendent of the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, writes:—

Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, F.R.S.L., M.A., Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and ex-officio Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, left for Gwalior on the afternoon of the 6th instant to make preliminary arrangements in connection with the twelfth session of the Commission which will be held in that State in December next.

## NEW BROOM IN THE B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The annual meeting of the B.P.C.C. held last night has ushered in a new set of executive replacing some of the very old able members. This is as it should be considering that for the last two years and more the B.P.C.C. had degenerated not a little and become devoid of initiative in public work which is its legitimate duty. The records of the past two years, if open for public view, will tell a gloomy tale of the innumerable cliques and the utter irresponsibility with which momentous matters were dealt with. The executive was always tossed between the Scylla of one and the Charybdis of the other cliques so much so it had no time to set to real work in spite of the fact that the B.P.C.C. possesses the best resources of which any committee can be proud of. This state of affairs drove even the few independent members to cast their lot for a complete sweep.

The new B.P.C.C. consists of only 28 old members, the remaining 47 to make up the total of 75, being new. And in this 47 are to be found some really potential workers in that they are equipped with education, intelligence, resources, leisure and ability. It behoves these new members to sustain the successful onslaught they led yesterday at the citadel at the Congress House when the elections took place. Unlike other Congress Committees in the country, the B.P.C.C. possesses vast resources, has serious responsibilities apart from Congress work and demands unstinted labour from at least a few votaries. The estate consists of two buildings let out on rent for residential and shop purposes and the office building which also accommodates the Gymnasium. Annual repairs, both minor and major, cost sums running into four figures every year. Only recently the old Congress House remodelling has been given in contract involving an expenditure of about Rs. 20,000. The Estate Committee has a responsible task in the collection of rents which has not been quite satisfactory upto now. Thus there is a tremendous responsibility which has to be discharged most scrupulously.

Next in importance comes the Congress Gymnasium, a well equipped and properly conducted physical culture institute. It is one of the practical signs of the new era in the country to equip the younger generation with sufficient physical development to face the arduous struggle in their lives. Fresh efforts should be made to increase the utility of this institute by giving more publicity and holding periodical physical culture demonstrations.

The Volunteer Board has not been functioning properly of late. It is really a regrettable fact that in the year 1928-29 when all over the country volunteers were enrolled and trained, the B.P.C.C. which possessed an efficient body of trained volunteers should have neglected that work. It is not too late now and it is upto the new volunter sub-committee to gather the separated forces and bring into existence a thoroughly disciplined body whose services could be availed of for all national work.

Though the Congress House accommodates the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee appointed by the Working Committee, the B.P.C.C. lived last year in blissful ignorance of it. Nothing was done to help that committee in its work. On the other hand, the Bombay Youth League, be it said to their lasting credit, organised a series of Swadeshi Bazars most successfully and also led a large number of processions along the streets of the city for purposes of demonstration. This is a legitimate work of the B.P.C.C. and yet the least attention was paid to it. A special effort should be made during this year in this line, if necessary drawing upon the advice and experience of the Youth League. Propaganda by means of leaflets, meetings, processions, etc., should be carried on vigorously to rouse the people. Already the Byculla and Dadar Ward Committees have proposals for similar bazars in their wards and it is up to the B.P.C.C. to co-ordinate the work of the several ward committees so that all parts of the city may have these bazaars in rotation.

Congress propaganda by means of public meetings in a crowded city like Bombay has distinctive merits of its own. A regular programme of monthly meetings in all the wards of the city should be organised and carried out scrupulously and the Propaganda Committee should enlist the services of the best speakers in the city for the purpose and prepare a programme in advance for every three months. This publicity must be undertaken by the B.P.C.C. direct in addition to what the ward committees may do.

The utter lack of co-operation between the B.P.C.C. and the Ward Committees has contributed not a little to the deplorable state of affairs in the past. There is absolutely no control by the B.P.C.C. over the ward committees though even the existing rules give wide powers to the Secretaries and Council. Measures should be concerted to see that the ward committees function properly from day to day and not only at the time of elections to the B.P.C.C. in October of every year. Monthly or even fortnightly report of activities should be peremptorily called for from the ward committees on pain of severe punishment to fall on the respective ward representatives. How far such a move is necessary can be understood when it is stated that two of the ward committees which had not paid their 15 per cent. quota of membership fees for three years consecutively made the payments when they were threatened with disaffiliation and prevention of their representatives from taking part in yesterday's annual meeting. Close watch must be kept of the work of the ward committees by the Secretaries and the defaulting committees brought to the attention of the council then and there.

The representation of the ward committees on the B.P.C.C. should be re-arranged on a more intelligent and equitable basis. It was highly deplorable that a very desirable suggestion of equal distribution of seats among the seven wards was thrown out by a clique in the old B.P.C.C. who wanted to secure the votes of a particular ward in the A.I.C.C. elections. Now these are over and a new committee has come into being, no time should be lost in removing this heart-burning grievance.

The National Flag should be hoisted and saluted in the Congress House every month without fail.

It is earnestly hoped that the new members will set to work as enthusiastically as they did for yesterday's achievements. These should be followed by a good record of strenuous constructive work for the city during the year. In Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., the B.P.C.C. has a business-like President with sufficient grit, energy, eloquence and leisure—and humour too—and as he combines in himsesIf the presidentship of the Bombay Presidency Independence League, we may rest assured of a determined forward policy from him during the year. In Prof. Garpure, a new member to the B.P.C.C., they have in the words of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta a tried worker of Maharashtra with enough leisure and untiring energy, to work as vice-president. In the new Secretaries, they have a cultured gentleman, a good propagandist and a good writer in Mr. Maneklal Vakil and a sincere and honest Congressman—a Khaddarite too—in Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy. The time is opportune and substantial work could be put in if only a little perseverance is shown. If the few points mentioned above will receive the attention of the Committee in their programme of work and they will discharge their responsibilities honestly and unostentatiously, I am sure the city will not have reason to regret the sweeping change which has been effected in the Congress organisation. If on the other hand, those who organised the onslaught yesterday should in the flush of success go to sleep and utilisse the power and prestige to their own individual interests, they shall deserve the utmost condemnation and censure for the greatest harm that might have been done to the Congress reputation in the city. Let them therefore beware and set to work. The public will watch them and give them their silent support. Let them acquit themselves creditably is the wish of

ONE OF THEM.

Bombay, November 8.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

Addressing the sixth Conference of the Central Provinces Veterinary Association, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member stated that the profession was a noble one and referred to the good work done by the Association. He referred to the importance of the veterinarian's contribution to the wealth of the province, drew their attention to their responsibilities as factors in schemes for rural or national uplift and advised them to let cultivators feel that they were their friends and advisers. In making veterinary aid more popular they would be furthering the interests of the profession also by creating a wider field for the coming generation. Their real work lay in the rural areas and that they should be reconciled to their surrounding. They should not think that their responsibilities would cease with discharging their professional duty. They also owed duties to society as citizens."—A. P.

## SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.

Maloja, Browning, Sydney.
Khandala, Baird, Durban.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Vita, Woollett, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.

Ellora, Halls, Mombassa.
Naringa, Weatherby, Colombo (for order).
Chybassa, Livingston, Calcutta.
Sonnenfels, Kushens, Karachi.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Naringa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Sonnenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Sonnenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Ellora, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

S. S. RANCHI.

For London:—3 cwt. sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co..
For P. Said:—37 cwt ground nut seed, R. Shantilal & Co.
For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal & Co.

S. S. BRITANNIA.

For Liverpool:—117 bales wool raw, M. Motilal & Co. 214 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S. S. NORTH DENON.

For Leith:—50 bales hemp, J. Meyer & Co.

S.S. HOOGKIRK.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd., 110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co., 55 bales cotton raw, K. Narandas & Co. 300 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo; 20 cwts dry casings, K D Kothari.

For Rotherdom:—12,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, B'bay Commercial Co., 2000 cwt Linseed, B'bay Commercial Co., 1500 cwts. groundnuts oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co., 6000 cwt linseed Birla Bros.

S.S. HATIMURA.

For London:—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros. 3900 cwt groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo;
For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 123 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. CITY OF PARIS.

For Liverpool:—375 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. INDIA.

For Genoa:—107 cwt tin cutting H K M Jaitha & Sons; 2000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. CITY OF NAGPUR.

For Hull:—988 cwt groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.; 1044 cwts. castor seed, V Maganlal & Co.

S.S. CHYBESSA.

For Sydney:—21 cwts myrabollum, M B Kaishaa Ltd.

S.S. MAUR.

For Singapore:—24 bales cotton twist, V Purshottam & Co.
For Wellington:—6 bales cotton thread waste, H Jagmohan & Co.
For Melbourne:—24 bales cotton thread waste, H Jagmohan & Co.
For Auckland:—6 bales cotton thread waste, H Jagmohan & Co.
For Bangkok:—95 bales cotton thread waste, Anglo Siam Corporation.

S.S. AWA MARU.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—133 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Clan Morrison, J. Finlay and Co.:—

Bombay, Nov. 9.

From Manchester:—756 cases cotton goods, 317 cases cotton yarn 204 cases newspaper, 57 cases paper, 233 cases machinery, 20 cases rope, 85 bdle pipes, 323 bdle tubes 255 drums dyes 4000 bags Soda Ash.

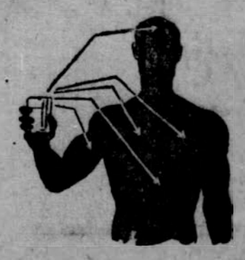
From Glasgow:—95 cases goods, 10 cases cotton yarn, cases whisky, 86 cases wine newspaper, 100 cases Ale, soap, 25 cases shovels, 38 rum 24 cases closets, 9 cases 250 bdle cisterns, 32 bdles bars, 51 bdles Angles, 62 pipes.

From Forney: 1839 to clay.

From Liverpool:—26 bins, 43 cases soap, 29 cases 50 cases silk yarn, 122 cases yarn, 206 cases cotton cases Tragon, 35 case 121 cases machinery, Pans and Trops, 27 pie 33 pieces pipes, 41 pcs 18 pcs. steel rounds 24 crts plates, 38 crts 1385 Drums chemical bars.

S S Maur, Agent & Co.:—

From Bangkok: timber, 8 cases Fo
From Colombo:
bel.



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And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

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Sanatogen *must* do you good. It is sure to strengthen the whole nervous system and by doing this it improves your general health, your vitality and your energy. For:—

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**are white and sparkling**

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and

DON'T believe [illegible] will not succeed naturally. You can [illegible] whiteness [illegible] science, dentifrice [illegible] film. [illegible]

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1929.


So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

# Viceroy's 'No' To So-Called Muslim Deputation.

## "WAR" ON THE SARDA ACT.

## "Won't Submit To Intolerant Interference With Sacred Laws"

### LORD IRWIN ON DUTY AS CITIZENS.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A deputation of 25 leading Mussalmans from various parts of India waited upon the Viceroy today and presented a memorandum about 30 pages long in which they strongly pleaded for a bill being enacted by the Government to exclude Mussalmans from the operation of the Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act). The deputationists included Moulana Mahomed Ali, the Leader of the Deputation, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mahomed Ismail Khan, Mahomed Shafi Daudi and Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, members of the Assembly, Moulana Kutubuddin, Mr. Abdul Qali, Nawab Jamshedali Khan, M.L.C., (U.P.), Hakin Jamil Khan, Delhi, and Moulana Husain Mahomed of Deoband.

They represented to the Viceroy that the Child Marriage Restraint Act only penalised early marriages but did not prohibit early consummation, whether in wedlock or outside it. In other words, it prohibited marriage and permitted adultery. Islam ordained the contrary. The Bill was, however, rushed through the Central Legislature in spite of sixteen Muslim members of the Assembly having protested in writing against the passage of the Bill. No less than twelve elected Muslim Members of that House had voted for the exclusion of the Muslim Community from the operation of the Bill. Muslim opposition to the Bill in the Council of State was still greater and all Mussalmans in that House, without exception, had voted against it.

"WILL NOT SUBMIT."

The deputationists submitted: "We Mussalmans will never submit to such intolerant interference with our sacred law, and will not hesitate to disobey any law robbing us of religious freedom, and will not be detered by the Sarda Act." Concluding, the deputationists prayed His Excellency to see that the inauguration of the new political era was not marred by resentment amongst Mussalmans at the enactment of the law to which no one could ever reconcile himself so long as he believed in the truth of Islam.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy replying [illegible] lim Deputation hea[illegible] lana Mahomed Ali with regard to the Child Marriage Act said that there might be cases of purely religious and spiritual character where a civil legislature would naturally be very unwilling to intervene unless it were with the assent and preponderance of opinion in the community concerned. But there were border line cases between socialogy and religion. In matters of this kind it was impossible for modern state to disinterest itself, because, it clearly bore upon social questions, which must be of vital interest to it. But in dealing with it a Civil Legislature was dealing primarily in its civil aspect, which must always remain its responsibility. Where limits of civil society and religious organisation ere coterminous these difficulties did not arise, for each was counterpart of the other in the civil and religious sphere respectively. But neither they (deputationists) nor he (Viceroy) could ignore their obligations as citizens in a civil society, which was not composed only of members of the same religious profession. He wholeheartedly concurred with Lord Goschen's action in regard to the Bill. But he believed that child marriage was an exceptional practice among Moslems and one which as a community they were not prepared to defend. It was also true that in Egypt and possibly in other Muslim countries, marriage laws had been enacted by civil legislature. His Excellency recognised that the chief concern of the deputation was to assert the wider principle of religious character of the act of marriage and of ensuring that religious liberties and those that were included in personal law should not be impraired by civil legislation against their wishes. The Viceroy assured the deputationists that he would continue to have full regard to the sentiments expressed in considering whether or not sanction should be accorded to projects of legislation and inasmuch as the future constitution in India was now under discussion he would make it his duty to acquaint those who might now or later be concerned with drawing of its lines, with the [illegible] they had laid before him.—

A scene from "China-town Mystery" which will be shortly show n at the Globe Cinema.

## EXIT UNTOUCHABILITY!

### Shri Shankaracharya Of Karvir Peeth Blesses Leaders' Appeal

#### FURTHER LIST OF SIGNATORIES

His Holiness Shankaracharya of Karvir Peeth, who arrived in Bombay on Friday, has approved and blessed the appeal issued by Bombay Hindu leaders' for the removal of Untouchability, and has wished it every success. The following is the text of the statement issued by the Secretary to His Holiness:—

"Swami Anand, of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Indian National Congress, approached, on 9th instant, His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Peeth, in connection with the appeal issued by certain Hindu leaders of Bombay, for the amelioration of the position of the depressed classes of Hindus. His Holiness approves of the said appeal, and offers his blessings for its success.

His Holiness is desirous of issuing in due course a separate appeal, stating the religious and social aspects of the conflict and exhorting all true Hindus to use their sincere efforts for promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the religio-social problems confronting the Hindu religion at the present time, and bring about the effective solidarity of the entire Hindu community."

SUPPORT TO LEADERS' APPEAL

Shri Balkrishna Maharaj Chaunde, the famous cow missionary of the Deccan and the founder of Goverdhan Sanstha (Cow Protection Society) in Bombay, signed the appeal unhesitatingly after going through it in Marathi. His Holiness the Sankaracharya in whose presence he signed it warmly congratulated him for the conviction which prompted him to endorse the appeal.

MORE SIGNATORIES.

The appeal is being extensively signed and many of the signatories are striving in their respective spheres to carry out the provisions of the appeal without delay. The following is the list of further signatures of prominent Hindus who have signed the appeal:

Sjt. Govindlal Sheolal Motilal,
Sjt. Seth Raghawji Purushotam,
Sjt. T. S. Shejwalkar,
Sjt. M. N. Kulkarni.

The name of Sjt. K. Natarajan was included in the very first list of signatures, but has unfortunately escaped publication in certain newspapers.

## LONDON CONGRESS AND DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

### Lively Scenes In Branch Meeting.

#### PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CRITICISED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The meeting of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress convened to give instructions to the branch delegate to the Lahore session of the Congress has adopted a resolution disagreeing with the leaders who accepted the Viceregal declaration. Another resolution criticised Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's attitude. The supporters of the resolutions were headed by Mr. Saklatvala. The opponents considered the course adopted by the leaders a logical one as the country was not fully prepared for mass civil disobedience and the leaders consequently would not be able t ocarry out the threats. The meeting was marked by liveliness owing to the objection to the character of references to the leaders made by the supporters of the resolutions.—Reuter.

## [THREAT[illegible] R-TAX.

Mu[illegible]

mainly to the non-payment by the G. I. P. Railway of the bills pending settlement of the dispute. The decrease in the tax from the Improvement Trust is due to greater refunds on account of vacancies. The reduction in tax from the Mills is also due to refunds necessitated by the closure of mills on account of strikes and riots. The decrease of Rs. 4,75 in the Water Revenue is also due to the non-payment of the charges for water by the G. I. P. Railway and to less consumption of water by the Mills on account of their not working to the full extent.

The decrease in contribution from Government for Primary Education is due to the contribution for 1928-29 having proved to be in excess of the amount found actually due on adjustment of the accounts. The difference is to be paid to Government during the current year.

INCREASES IN INCOME.

The total estimated increase in Income amounts to Rs. 3,44 and is made up principally of increases in receipts from Town Duties, Interest and Profit on Investments and on account of contribution from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of Loan Works staff.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1930-31.

The estimated revenue for 1930-31 at the present rates of taxation is Rs. 3,47,27 and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 2,39,15 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 8,12. This surplus is apparent only and is due to the fact that credit for the payment of the full arrears mounting to Rs. 14.32 by the G. P. Railway has been taken in next year's budget. But for amount, the surplus of Rs. ould be converted into a de- Rs. 6,20. The fact of xisting of this deficit een constantly before aming the Budget. Every xpenditure has been very scrutinised and nothing rovided for without my inced of its necessity. xception is the Schools Budget which it is not the Commissioner to detail owing to his ch with the affairs of Committee under the litution. It would be that even in this deduction of Rs. made. ed expenditure for 1930-31 amounts to Rs. 3,39,15 as against the estimate of Rs. 3,36,48 for the current year and shows therefore a net excess of Rs. 2,67. This is made up of increases amounting to Rs. 8,89 less decreases of Rs. 6,22 as shown below:—

| Heading. | Increases. Rs. | Decreases. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| General Superintendence | 77 | |
| Water Works | 1.14 | |
| Education—Primary | | 1,45 |
| Education—Secondary | | 7 |
| Public Health | | 27 |
| Medical Relief and Education | 1.02 | |
| Street Cleansing, Conservancy, Road Watering and Hakalkhore Service | | 1,50 |
| Roads | 1.12 | |
| Mechanical | 22 | |
| Building, Land Acquisition and Management | 2.55 | |
| Markets and Slaughter Houses | 26 | |
| Debt Charges | 12 | |
| Provident Fund | | 15 |
| City Improvement Trust | 1,61 | |
| Loan Works Establishment | | 2,61 |
| Retrenchment Enquiry | | 3 |
| Minor Decreases | | 9 |
| | 8,89 | 6,22 |

CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

With regard to the contribution to the Schools Committee the amount provided in the Budget is Rs. 29,65 as against Rs. 31,00 asked for by the Schools Committee. The latter amount has been arrived at as follows:—

PROPOSED ESTIMATES FOR 1930-31.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Expenditure under all the heads as shown in Statement B | 32,89 |
| Provision for Closing Balance at the end of the year 1930-31 as per Bye-Law No 10 | 20 |
| | 33.09 |
| (2) Receipts other than Municipal Grant including Opening Balance | 2,09 |
| Municipal Grant | 31,00 |
| | 33,09 |

From an examination of the re-

(Continued on Page 8).

## NAVAL SENTIMENT OF BRITON.

—:o:—

### What Premier Told Americans.

#### EPISODES FROM MACDONALD'S TOUR.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

Recounting the episodes in his recent American tour at the National Labour Club last night, the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, recalled that in one of his broadcast speeches he told Americans of the sentimental leaning Britons had inherited with regard to the navy. He was very timorous as to the effect it would have, but the majority of letters which came the next day thanked him for helping them to understand the point he had dealt with on the wirelesss. "That is very significant and interesting," he added, "because it means that the American people are understanding us. It is not merely a handshake of politeness or of sentimentality but a determined and successful effort to understand the problem we are talking about not only from their own side, but also from our side, and when that has been accomplished, more than half the battle has been fought and won."—B. O. W.

## H. E. The C-in-C'S Inspection Tour.

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DERA NAWABSAHIB, Nov. 10.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Multan on 7th instant and inspected the first battalion of Hampshire Regiment. Later he went round their barracks, married quarters, Sergeants' mess, etc. On the following day His Excellency inspected the Tenth battalion of Sixteenth Punjabis and first battalion of Eighth Punjabis and went round the barracks, Indian officers' club, etc., Later on he inspected the fort, supply depot, garrison engineers, I.A.S.C. establishments, the British and Indian Military Hospital and Family Hospitals. On Saturday the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Bahawalpur troops consisting of a squadron of cavalry, four nine pounder field guns and two battalions of infantry. After seeing the troops on parade His Excellency inspected their barracks and hospitals.—A. P.

*VICEROY'S STATEMENT.*

—:o:—

### S. I. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S WELCOME.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce has communicated to the Government of India a resolution passed by its Commmittee, welcoming the Viceroy's recent announcement regarding Indian constitutional progress and extending hearty support to the procedure elaborated in it. The Chamber emphasises the importance of selecting the right personnel for the Round Table Conference and giving due weight to its decisions.—A. P.

BURMAN CLAIM FOR DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Saya Myo Aggamahapandita, President of the Burma for Burmans League has telegraphed to the Viceroy the following:—

"The President and members of the Burma for Burmans League, while expressing their grateful thanks for your encouraging announcement, reiterate their claim for Dominion Status and separation from India submitted before the Simon Commission and solicit representation at hte Round Table Conference."—A. P.

DON'T LET THE OPPORTUNITY SLIP.

—:o:—

### Sir Prabhashankar Pattani On Need For Unity.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, referring to the Viceroy's announcement says:—

"It seems to he essential that the Indian States, British Indians of the Hindu faith, and British Indians of the Mahomedan faith should meet repeatedly in India and arrive at a unanimous agreement on three or four fundamental principles which would make for a united India, before the time of the Conference, which has been so generously proposed by His Majesty's Government. It seems to me equally essential that the rank and file of political opinion should, apart from asking for such an agreement, leeve matters in the hands of their own authorities and leaders, just as armies and civil populations leave the terms of peace in the hands of their statesmen to end an exhausting war. Without such agreement among ourselves, it is impossible for a Viceroy even like Lord Irwin or any Government in India or England to take practical measures that would help India as a whole to reach the goal of Dominion Status.

"I mention the States first, for their political and vested financial interests are the most heavily at stake, and the need for their readiness for co-operation and good will is indicated by the magnitude of the stake. Now that India's mental wish has been fulfilled let us all combine to bring about the consummation of the act. The Viceroy has

ents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

R ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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